The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1874. NUMBER 258.

BRIDAL GIFTS.

SILVER BRIDAL GIFTS.

THE GORHAM COMPANY,

The well-known Silversmiths, of No. 1 Bond-st., New York, have completed arrangements with the leading Jewelers in this city, whereby Silver of their manufacture, for WEDDING and PRESENTATION GIFTS and for general Family use, can be supplied to all purchasers upon terms as favorable as from the Company in New York.

STERLING This trade-mark is stamped on every piece of Sterling Silver of the Gorham Company manufacture, and is a guarantee of its purity and genuineness.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

WILSON BROS.

Will sell LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS in future as follows:

$3.00 COLLARS AT.........$2.40
$4.80 COLLARS AT.........$3.60
$6.00 CUFFS AT.........$4.80

They sell none but the Finest and Best Goods in use. All sizes Collars of 16 different styles, and Cuffs of 10 different styles.

67 & 69 Washington-st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

SECOND-HAND

PIANOS & ORGANS.

We have on Hand a Large Number of Second-hand Pianos made by

KNABE, STEINWAY, BAUER & BOARDMAN & GRAY, LIGHTE & OTHERS.

Also, a Considerable Quantity of ORGANS from various Factories, ALL of which we offer at Retail or to the Trade at merely nominal prices, as we are determined to close out the Stock immediately. Call at

JULIUS BAUER & CO.'S, Corner State and Monroe-sts., (IN PALMER HOUSE.)

AUCTION SALES.

Grand Auction Sale!

Pavilion Parkway Property.

15 ACRES,

Subdivided into 98 Large and Eligible Lots.

THIRTY LOTS on Parkway. THIRTY-FOUR LOTS South front, on Fifty-sixth-st. THIRTY-FOUR LOTS North front on Fifty-sixth-st. Cornering on Stewart-av., Berkley and Wallace-sts. Pavilion Parkway is 200 feet wide, macadamized and sewered, beautifully ornamented with large Elms. Water pipes now being laid within one block of these lots. There is no property around Chicago that will increase more rapidly in value than this, being only a few blocks west of the South Park, on a Boulevard 200 feet wide, leading to the Park, Englewood adjoining on the South, City of Chicago on the north, Parks on the east; lake water and sewer on the property. Chances to buy property like this are seldom offered. NOW is the TIME. Property bought at less than its value will pay you well. The sale is peremptory, and will take place on the ground MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 11, at 2 o'clock. A Special Free Train will leave Depot of Fort Wayne R. R., Madison and Canal-sts., at 1:15 sharp. BE ON HAND. The title is perfect. Abstract furnished. TERMS—¼ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

REMOVALS.

J. T. JEWETT,

MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS AND SHOES, REMOVED TO 128 Dearborn-st. (Cobb's Building.)

REMOVED.

GARNETT & STAPLES, MANUFACTURERS OF HASSOCKS AND OTTOMANS, GENERAL UPHOLSTERERS, 102 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., (Formerly 650 State-st.)

REMOVAL.

Office of the GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH SOUTH SHORE LINE has been removed to No. 56 Clark-st., under the Sherman House.

W. H. HOGAN, Agent.
L. FOWLER, Ass't Gen'l Manager.

TO RENT.

TO LET.

Offices in Reed's Building, 156 Washington-st., near LaSalle, at very low prices, with vaults, water, and grate:

In the basement, single office.......$216 per annum.
In the basement, double office.......300 per annum
On the first floor, single office.......300 per annum
On the first floor, double office.......500 per annum
On the second floor, single office.......240 per annum
On the second floor, double office.......360 per annum

For further particulars apply to MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 8.

TO RENT.

Two front offices in Kendall's fire-proof building, singly or in suites, at low rents.

GEO. H. HESS, 146 Dearborn-st.

LUMBER OR COAL DOCK TO RENT OR FOR SALE. 150 feet front on Twelfth-st., running back to the Empire Slip, with railroad connections, near Twelfth-st. bridge. Apply to M. PETRIE, 103 Washington-st., Basement.

SUMMER RESORT.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

BRESLIN, PURCELL & CO., Proprietors, Will open June 1, at popular prices. $21 per week for June; $28 per week for July and August. Rooms can be engaged at the Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, New York City.

ARCHITECTS.

FURST & FLANDERS, ARCHITECTS,

Washington Block, southwest corner Fifth-av. and Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

FINE CLOTHING.

MANY YEARS

Of successful experience in ALL DEPARTMENTS of the

Clothing Business

Have given to us a knowledge of the RETAIL TRADE OF THE WEST unequaled by any other House in the city; and while we propose to fully sustain our reputation for the Superior Style and Workmanship of our Goods, it is our constant aim to

REDUCE THE PRICES,

Believing the true interest of both buyer and seller are thereby served. We now offer over $200,000 in SEASONABLE GOODS for

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,

At Prices Greatly Reduced from Former Years.

WILDE, BLUETT & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER State & Madison-sts.

MILLINERY.

CROWDS

VISITED THE

MILLINERY OPENING!

OF

D. WEBSTER & CO.

270 & 272 Wabash-av.

WHICH WILL BE CONTINUED

To-day & To-morrow,

MAY 8 AND 9.

Our West Side patrons can reach our Store by taking Van Buren-st. or Madison and Twenty-second-st. cars to corner of State and Van Buren-sts.

REMEMBER, our ONLY Nos. are 270 & 272 Wabash-av.

HAIR GOODS.

OPENING! HAIR GOODS!

Ladies are invited to examine, TO-DAY and TO-MORROW, the finest display of HAIR SWITCHES, PUFFS and CURLS, &c., ever exhibited in this city.

MRS. CHAS. THOMPSON, (Late 239 West Madison-st.), 246 WABASH-AV.

SALT.

SALT! SALT!

Michigan, New York, and Canada Salt now arriving. Have full supply Dairy Salt of our own make, at lowest market prices.

A. J. LATHAM, Agent, 50 South Water-st.

LUMBER.

HENRY N. HOLDEN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN HARDWOOD LUMBER

Of all kinds. Also, Wagon Lumber.

Particular attention paid to filling bills for any kind of Hardwood or Fancy Lumber.

OFFICE AND YARD: Cor. Market and Jackson-sts., Chicago.

STOLEN.

Horse-Thief!

Stolen, from before my residence, about 8:30 o'clock on last evening, a bright sorrel mare, and light open buggy; mare is 9 years old, strong and chunky; good stepper; weighs 950 lbs.; is in very good flesh; has star in forehead, and mixed white in face; no white feet.

Buggy is a light, New Haven-made side-spring, freshly painted black, piano-box road wagon; has patent wheels, patent rein-holder on dasher, enameled leather back boot, maker's name on plate painted over, blue-trimmed.

Harness well worn, except open bridle, which is new, and has plated rosettes with dog's heads, and is mainly single-strap, with flat reins.

A liberal reward will be paid for return of the property to Dr. N. F. COOKE, May 7. 380 Michigan-av.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Henry Weber and John Eisner, under firm name of WEBER & EISNER, Coopers, has this day been dissolved by its own limitation and mutual consent. Henry Weber retiring from the firm. John Eisner will continue the business, pay all liabilities, and collect all claims.

HENRY WEBER.
CHICAGO, May 1, 1874. JOHN EISNER.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership between W. O. Kleinschmidt and Henry W. Hill, is by mutual agreement dissolved.

W. O. KLEINSCHMIDT.
HENRY W. HILL.

W. O. Kleinschmidt continues the business at 278 Milwaukee-av.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Barnard & Sarver has this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. G. BARNARD,
Chicago, May 1, 1874. GEO. W. SARVER.

WASHINGTON.

The Centennial Bill Virtually Defeated.

It Is Voted Down by a Decided Majority.

And Is Then Resuscitated by the Vigorous Efforts of Its Friends.

A Motion to Table the Bill Now Pending.

Gov. Shepherd Questioned in the District Committee.

How the City Papers Fared Royally on Congressional Appropriations.

Proposition to Reduce the Number of Clerks in the Several Departments.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A SET-BACK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—The discussion of the Centennial bill in the House to-day drew crowded galleries. Gen. Joe Hawley's speech was really a magnificent effort, and gives him a much higher place in the House than it had conceded to him. He frequently drew forth rounds of applause from the spectators. In spite of it all, however, the bill was defeated by a vote of 92 to 138. Hale, of Maine, moved to reconsider this vote and lay that motion on the table; but this was defeated by a vote of 117 to 120. Then it was agreed to reconsider by a vote of 112 to 114; whereupon the House adjourned. A great many voted to reconsider, for the purpose of having the bill recommitted to the Centennial Committee, and many new members were prevailed upon to vote for the recommittal without knowing what it really meant. The Western members voting aye on the bill were Banning and Jewett, of Ohio; Cason, Orth, Packard, Shanks, and Williams, of Indiana; and McDill, of Wisconsin. The fact is recognized that

THE BILL IS DEFEATED,

and the agreement to reconsider only gives an opportunity for more filibustering delays of public business.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—Much interest was manifested throughout the proceedings of the House to-day on the Centennial Appropriation bill, a large number of Pennsylvanians being in the galleries and lobbies. The alternative is now between laying the bill on the table and recommitting it to the Special Centennial Committee where it is hoped by its friends some modification may be made to render it acceptable to the majority of the Houses. It is certain, however, that the House will not vote $3,000,000 at the present session.

THE PHILADELPHIANS DISAPPOINTED.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—In the common branch of the councils to-day an announcement that the Centennial bill had passed the House created considerable applause, and a resolution was passed requesting the Centennial Board of Finance to take immediate preliminary steps for a contract for the building, machinery, and conservatory. This resolution passed into the select branch for concurrence, but by the time it was called up there accurate news as to the action of Congress had been received. The result of this was the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Centennial. The action of Congress is universally denounced here.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—The only witness examined before the District Investigation Committee to-day was Gov. Shepherd. The questions propounded to him had been prepared by Mr. Mattingly, and the answers rehearsed in advance, so that the performance passed without a hitch or hesitation up to the point where Senator Thurman took the witness in hand. From that time on the Governor found it necessary to frequently consult records and reports before replying. Mr. Thurman dug out several important facts during his cross-examination of the Governor,—among others, that the District Government, since its organization, has run in debt $16,000,000 over and above all the appropriations by Congress and levies of taxes upon the people. Among some of the extraordinary items of expenditure was found one of $40,000 for

KEEPING IN REPAIR SOME OLD TOWN PUMPS;

another of $300,000 for cleaning streets and alleys, and another of $180,000 paid for advertising in the so-called official newspapers. In the first year of the organization of the Board of Public Works, the *Chronicle* got of this amount $26,000; the *Republican* $25,000; the *Evening Star*, $19,000. The remainder of the appropriation was divided up among some twenty publications in this city and Philadelphia. Every theatre-programme and hand-bill that circulated around town got some of the pap, the only discrimination being in the amount paid each. The unanimity with which the so-called newspapers of this city have defended the ring is easily accounted for by an examination of the advertising account of the Board of Public Works. The investigation will virtually close with the cross-examination of Gov. Shepherd, which will be continued to-morrow. The bogus safe robbery will then be inquired into.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

GOV. SHEPHERD QUESTIONED.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—In the District of Columbia investigation, this morning, Gov. Shepherd was examined in reference to the improvements of roads leading to suburban property; the filling up of the old canal; the justice of the general sewerage tax; the prices paid by the Board of Public Works for wood and concrete pavement, as compared with other matters. He submitted a large amount of documentary testimony. His examination will be continued after the recess.

Gov. Shepherd was on the stand until the hour of adjournment, and will be cross-examined to-morrow. When asked if he had any knowledge of any conspiracy to secure and control contracts, as set forth in the first charge of the memorialists, he answered: "I have no knowledge of any conspiracy, nor do I believe that any contracts were awarded to the parties set forth, unless on account of their business standing, and their ability to do the work to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works. The prices paid by the Board were less than the Boards of other principal cities paid for the same work." He testified that De Golyer & McClelland were allowed to lay additional pavement, after having been stopped, on a certificate from the Board of Public Works of Chicago, that the De Golyer pavement laid in that city, as far as it had been tested, was a good one. He did not think that, at the prices paid the firm, they could afford to pay a bonus of $98,000 to secure the contract, and to do good work; and that he did not know such a bonus had been paid, or he would not have allowed a foot of it to be laid. Witness further testified that it cost $122,116 to fill up the canal, and that the reclaimed land which accrued to the Government was valued at something over $2,000,000.

With reference to

MEASUREMENTS AROUND THE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY,

witness thought in one or two instances they were excessive, but in the main the charges were correct.

Judge Thurman cross-examined witness with reference to the debt of the District, but was interrupted by members of the Committee on the part of the House being called away to vote on the Centennial bill.

To-morrow it is expected the District Government will rest its case.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

REDUCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT CLERICAL FORCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—A circular was distributed in the Treasury Department to-day, setting forth that a large reduction of the force of the employes of that department is to be made on the 1st of July, and, in order to make things as far as possible harmonious, it is proposed that all persons who will now send in their resignations shall receive leave of absence and pay from the date thereof until July 1. A reduction of over 300 will have to be made out of a total force of about 2,400 employes. It is estimated that between 500 and 600 Government employes in Washington will be cut off from work and pay by or on the 1st of July, and that great hardship will be occasioned thereby.

THE HOWARD COURT OF INQUIRY.

The findings of the Howard Court of Inquiry are expected to be ready for transmission to Congress early next week.

AN OVERHAULING OF THE LOG.

A caucus of the straight-out Republican Senators will be held to-morrow morning. The call was issued this evening, and a messenger sent round to notify members of the meeting. The purpose of the caucus is to determine the order of business for the remainder of the session, decide upon what measures will and will not be considered, and whether there shall be an adjournment this year. An attempt will be made to agree on some policy of finance.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—A letter has been received from Secretary Richardson dated Aug. 5. Mr. Richardson was in excellent health, and will return to Washington early next week.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Dr. J. B. Miles, Secretary of the International Code Society, organized last year at Brussels, also Secretary of the American Peace Society, is here, in accordance with directions of the meeting recently held at the Cooper Institute, to urge the adoption by Congress of resolutions favoring the system of international arbitration. He had an interview with President Grant to-day, at which the President expressed a very warm interest in the movement, and said: "The nations are fast becoming so civilized as to feel that there is a better way to settle their difficulties than by fighting." Dr. Miles was informed by Senator Washburn that resolutions providing for an expression of opinion by Congress in favor of international arbitration will soon be called up, and their reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations requested.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of A. B. Hall, Postmaster at Galveston, Tex.

The nomination of Gen. McCook, to be Governor of Colorado, was further discussed during a session of nearly three hours, and finally recommitted to the Committee on Territories, at the request of his friends.

WAR-CLAIMS.

The Davis bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, introduced in the Senate, provides that the Court shall have jurisdiction over all claims of loyal citizens for supplies furnished to, and taken by the army and navy, and for the use and occupation of real estate, and for the loss or destruction of property during the late War of the Rebellion. All such claims exceeding $10,000 which are now pending before any department of the Government or Southern Claims Commission are to be immediately transferred to the Court of Claims, with all the papers and proofs accompanying them.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Pahlman et al. vs. Roster. Error to Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. In this case the Court affirms the power of Assessors and Surveyors in estimating a true capacity for a distillery, to fix upon a certain period as the true fermenting period, and assert that these officers are not bound in this respect by the period stated in the application of the distiller.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.

MEMORIALS, ETC.

The Chair laid before the Senate sundry memorials from citizens of Wisconsin, asking an appropriation for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and the mouth of the Mississippi River. Referred.

Mr. ANTHONY (R. I.), presented a memorial of the journeymen printers, bookbinders, and pressmen of Washington, against the passage of the Senate bill to further regulate government printing. They state that the cost of living is greater in Washington than in any other city, and therefore protest against any reduction of wages. Referred.

Mr. ANTHONY also reported favorably on the House resolution to print extra copies of the eulogies delivered in the Senate and House upon the late Senator Sumner. Passed.

RELIEF BILL.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the House bill for the relief of persons suffering from the overflow of the Mississippi River, with an amendment as an additional section, which authorizes the Secretary of War to issue temporary supplies of food and army clothing to destitute persons there, and appropriating $100,000 for such purpose, the provisions of the bill to expire on the 1st of September. Passed without discussion.

It was ordered that the Committee on Appropriations have leave to sit during the session of the Senate.

AUTHORITY TO SELL BULLION.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the following bill:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury may, from time to time, transfer to the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, from the bullion fund of the Assay Office at New York, refined gold bars, bearing the United States stamp of fineness, weight, and value of bars, from any melt of foreign gold coin or bullion of a standard equal to or above that of the United States, and may apply the same to the redemption of coin-certificates, or in exchange for gold coin at not less than par, subject to such regulations as he may prescribe.

Passed.

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

The Senate took up Mr. Fenton's bill to regulate the service in the collection of customs at various ports of entry in the United States, and for the disposition of fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under the laws relating to customs. After discussion the bill was referred to the Finance Committee. The Commerce Committee was discharged from its consideration yesterday.

EXPORTATION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

A message was received from the House announcing the non-concurrence of that body in the Senate amendments to the bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits, and amendatory of the acts in relation thereto, and the appointment of a Committee of Conference thereon.

The conference was agreed to, and the Chair authorized to appoint a committee on the part of the Senate.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.

Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, reported favorably on the bill to refund to the State of Georgia certain money expended by the State for the common defense in 1777. Placed on the calendar.

TERRITORIAL PENITENTIARIES.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably on a bill amendatory of an act transferring the control of certain Territorial Penitentiaries to the several Territories in which the same are located. Placed on calendar.

RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill amendatory of the act to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. Referred to the Committee on Railroads. It provides that the bridge across the Missouri River from Omaha, Neb., to Council Bluffs, Ia., shall be operated as part of a continuous line of the Union Pacific Railroad. It also requires the Company to make semi-annual reports to the Secretary of the Interior of the amount received by it monthly for tolls, and charges for the use of said bridge; the first report to be for the six months ending June 30, 1874.

PENSION BILL.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Pensions, reported favorably a bill to increase the pension of Mrs. H. W. Sumner, widow of Gen. E. V. Sumner. Placed on calendar.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT BILL.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported favorably on bill giving the assent of Congress for the improvement of Wolf River, across the Menominee Indian Reservation, Wisconsin. Passed.

SETTLERS' RELIEF BILL.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill for the relief of settlers on odd-numbered sections of land, within the limits of the Union Pacific Railroad, in the Territory of Dakota.

ANOTHER PENSION BILL.

Mr. INGALLS, from the Committee on Pensions, reported unfavorably to make uniform the pensions of widows of staff officers of the navy, and it was indefinitely postponed.

TERRITORY OF PEMBINA.

Mr. BOREMAN moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to establish the Territory of Pembina, and to provide a temporary Government therefor.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock, and will hereafter until otherwise ordered.

EXPORTATION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Mr. BLANCHARD, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate amendments to the House bill, to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits, and amendatory of the act in relation thereto. On his motion the amendments were non-concurred in, and the bill was sent to a Committee of Conference. Messrs. Burchard, Kasson, and Beck were appointed a Committee on the part of the House.

CENTENNIAL BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hoskins in the chair, on the Centennial Celebration bill.

Messrs. NIBLACK and SMALL opposed the bill.

Messrs. CROCKER and CAIN advocated it.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the bill. If the national faith was pledged to the support of an international exposition at Philadelphia, he would not only vote for an appropriation, but for as many more appropriations as might be necessary to keep to the uttermost the last word of public faith. But then provision should at once be made to impose an additional tax sufficient to meet the emergency of the new demand. But it had been thoroughly and overwhelmingly proved, not only that the national faith was not pledged, but that by every possible meaning of words Congress had hedged itself around without the possibility of misunderstanding against the idea of pledging its faith on the subject. He had come to the conclusion that the original purpose for which the Centennial was created had been entirely departed from in the course of the last year, and a new scheme brought forward. He expressed the opinion that the exposition would be a failure whether Congress aided it or not. It was simply impossible, when great foreign countries failed in their expositions, that this sparsely-populated country could equal them in the magnitude of their show. Again, the 4th of July, 1876, was the most inappropriate day for such a purpose. That was a day for home, for the country, and for its achievements as against all the world, not in contrast with others who were their guests, but then solemnly to go over the record of the century and inquire what America had done. It should be a day in which, all over the country, voluntary associations should spring up to commemorate the past 100 years, and in no place should there be a more sacred and solemn assembly than in the City of Philadelphia, where the national life began. It should be made a solemn day; a day of recognition of the past, of study of the present, and for contemplation of the prosperity of the future; but not a day for flaring out before the nations of the earth to which America had done so much in shattering their principles and crumbling their monarchies.

Messrs. HOOPER, SCUDDER (New Jersey), and JEWETT spoke in support of the bill.

Mr. DAWES made a speech against the bill. He said up to the beginning of the eleventh month of the fiscal year, the Treasury was not able to bring the two ends of expenditures and receipts together. Not one dollar of the public debt had been paid this year. The Government is pledged to pay before the 1st of July next $29,100,000 into the Sinking fund, not a dollar of which had been paid, and not a dollar of it could be paid. He (Dawes) invited the gentlemen who were so troubled about the national honor involved in a note of invitation, to turn their attention to the fact that the Government's pledge stood unredeemed, and could not be redeemed, but stood broken before the nations of the earth.

Mr. HAWLEY (Conn.)—Who is Chairman of the Finance Committee?

Mr. DAWES—I am Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. HAWLEY—Then redeem the national honor.

Mr. DAWES—But that (meaning his position) does not make money.

Mr. HAWLEY—[In a louder and more angry tone.] Redeem the honor of your nation.

Mr. DAWES—Thank you, sir.

Mr. HAWLEY—Where is your tax bill?

Mr. DAWES—There it comes; the gentleman holds in one hand his show and in the other his tax bill; let him go to the country with that issue.

Mr. HAWLEY—I will.

Speeches in favor of the bill were made by Messrs. RANDALL and LUTTREL.

The debate was closed by Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, President of the Centennial Commissioners. He reviewed the action of Congress and the Executive to prove that the Government was fully committed to the national character of the celebration. If Congress should forbid this exhibition to go on, he would congratulate the Secretary of State, and would take sardonic pleasure in looking over his shoulder to see how he would excuse the Yankee Congress for backing out. He wanted the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means to go and tell the Secretary of State how to do it. The House had been just told that the Government was $29,000,000 behind its obligations, while a Massachusetts man had been Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means for years, and while another Massachusetts man had been Secretary of the Treasury for years, and yet the gentleman (Dawes) had not dared to come before the people with a tax bill required to redeem the solemn obligations of the Government. [Manifestations of encouragement.] He was tired and weary of the talk about a bankrupt nation and a bankrupt government. If the Treasury was $29,000,000 behind, he wanted somebody to bring in a tax bill, and let Congress vote for it; but he did not want the financial officer of the Government to be pointing to a dishonorable deficit while he had allowed six months of the session to pass by without daring to report a new tax bill.

The question with the people would be, not so much what the taxes are, but whether the money is expended for honorable and necessary purposes.

After an eloquent eulogy on the inventive genius and skill of American mechanics, he spoke of the beneficial results which the celebration would produce. European visitors would take home favorable reports of the country, and immigration would be largely increased. It would conduce to brotherly love. The dearest thing to his heart in connection with it was the opportunity it would give of shaking hands between the man of the North and South. If it would not make them forget the War, it would make them respect each other. He wanted to see in it a great Methodist camp-meeting. He appealed to the House for God's sake not to throw away the opportunity to forget all and talk about the dollar.

This closed the debate.

Mr. CRITTENDEN tried to offer an amendment to the bill, but it was not received. It was as follows:

Provided, That the amount hereinafter appropriated shall not be paid out of the Treasury until equal rights and privileges shall be enjoyed by all the States in the Union, general amnesty declared for all political offenses, all test-oaths abolished, and all citizens of the United States shall enter upon and appropriate the public lands of the Government upon equal terms.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to a third reading, and it was negatived—yeas, 92; nays, 138; so the bill was rejected.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Albert, Albright, Archer, Banning, Biery, Butler (Tenn.), Cain, Cason, Cessna, Clark (N. J.), Clark (N. Y.), Clymer, Cobb (N. C.), Crocker, Crounse, Crutchfield, Curtis, Darrell, Dobbins, Eames, Frye, Hancock, Harmer, Harrison, Hathorn, Hawley (Ct.), Hays, Hazelton (N. J.), Hodges, Hooper, Houghton, Howe, Hynes, Jewett, Kelley, Kendall, Lamar, Lamport, Lawson, Lewis, Lofland, Luttrel, McDill (Wis.), McJunkin, McKee, Moore, Myers, Negley, O'Brien, O'Neill, Orth, Packard, Packer, Pelham, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Platt (Va.), Purman, Randall, Ransier, Rapier, Richmond, Ross, Scofield, Scudder (N. Y.), Scudder (N. J.), Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Sloan, Sloss, Smith (Pa.), Smith (La.), Snyder, Speer, Storm, Stowell, Strawbridge, Swann, Taylor, Thomas (Va.), Thornburgh, Todd, Townsend, Tremain, Waddell, Walls, White, Williams (Mass.), Williams (Ind.), Wilshire—92.

NAYS.

Adams, Arthur, Ashe, Averill, Barber, Barrere, Bass, Beck, Bell, Berry, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bromberg, Brown, Buffinton, Bundy, Burchard, Burleigh, Burrows, Caldwell, Cannon, Clark (Mo.), Clements, Cobb (Kan.), Coburn, Comingo, Conger, Cook, Corwin, Cotton, Crittenden, Crossland, Danford, Dawes, De Witt, Donnan, Dunnell, Durham, Eldredge, Farwell, Fort, Foster, Garfield, Giddings, Glover, Good, Gunckel, Hale (Me.), Hale (N. Y.), Hamilton, Harris (Mass.), Harris (Ga.), Harris (Va.), Hatcher, Havens, Hawley (Ill.), Hazelton (Wis.), Hendee, Hereford, Hoar, E. R., Hoskins, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyde, Knapp, Lawrence, Loughridge, Lowe, Marshall, Martin, McCrary, McDill (Ia.), McDougall, McLean, McNulta, Mellish, Merriam, Milliken, Mills, Monroe, Neal, Nesmith, Niblack, Niles, Nunn, Page, Parker (N. H.), Parker (Mo.), Parsons, Phelps, Phillips, Pierce, Platt (N. Y.), Poland, Pratt, Ray, Read, Rice, Robbins, Roberts, W. R., Robinson (Ill.), Robinson (O.), Rusk, Saylor (Ind.), Saylor (O.), Sener, Sessions, Sherwood, Small, Smith (Va.), Smith (O.), Southard, Sprague, Stanard, Starkweather, Stone, Strait, Sypher, Tyner, Vance, Waldron, Ward (Ill.), Wells, Wheeler, Whitely, Willard (Vt.), Willard (Mich.), Williams (Mo.), Williams (Mich.), Wilson (Md.), Wilson (Ia.), Wilson (Ind.), Wolfe, Woodford, Young (Ky.), Young (Ga.)—138.

Mr. HALE (Me.) moved to reconsider the last vote and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The latter motion, which would have rendered the rejection of the bill final, was lost—yeas, 117; nays, 120.

The changes of votes necessary to save the bill were procurred by personal appeals of many of the Pennsylvania members, who went around soliciting such changes, and succeeded to the extent requisite.

The question then recurred on the motion to reconsider the vote refusing to order the bill to a third reading. The vote resulted—yeas, 114; nays, 112. So the vote refusing the third reading of the bill was reconsidered.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Albert, Albright, Archer, Atkins, Biery, Bright, Burleigh, Butler (Tenn.), Cain, Cason, Cessna, Clark (N. J.), Clark (Mo.), Clymer, Cobb (N. C.), Comingo, Cook, Crittenden, Crounse, Crutchfield, Curtis, Darrall, Dobbins, Eames, Field, Frye, Glover, Hagans, Hancock, Harmer, Harris (Mass.), Harrison, Hathorne, Hawley (Ct.), Hays, Hazelton (N. J.), Hodges, Hooper, Haughton, Howe, Hynes, Jewett, Kelley, Kendall, Lamar, Lamport, Lawson, Leach, Lewis, Laflin, Luttrell, Lynch, McDill, McJunkin, McKee, Mills, Moore, Morey, Meyers, Negley, Nunn, O'Brien, O'Neill, Orth, Packer, Pelham, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Platt (Va.), Purman, Randall, Ransier, Rapier, Rice, Richmond, Robbins, Ross, Scofield, Scudder (N. Y.), Scudder (N. J.), Sener, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Sherwood, Sloan, Sloss, Smith (Pa.), Smith (La.), Smith (Va.), Snyder, Speer, Storm, Stowell, Strawbridge, Swann, Taylor, Thomas (Va.), Thornburgh, Todd, Townsend, Tremain, Vance, Waddell, Walls, Welles, White, Whitthorne, Williams (Mass.), Williams (Ind.), Wilshire, Wilson (Md.)—114.

NAYS.

Adams, Arthur, Ashe, Averill, Barber, Barrere, Bass, Beck, Bell, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bromberg, Brown (Ky.), Buffinton, Bundy, Burchard, Burrows, Caldwell, Cannon, Clements, Cobb (Kan.), Coburn, Conger, Corwin, Cotton, Crossland, Danford, Dawes, DeWitt, Donnan, Dunnell, Durham, Eden, Fort, Foster, Freeman, Garfield, Giddings, Gooch, Gunckel, Hale (Me.), Hale (N. Y.), Hamilton, Harris (Ga.), Harris (Va.), Hatcher, Havens, Hawley (Ill.), Hazleton (Wis.), Hendee, Hereford, Hoar, E. R., Haskins, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyde, Knapp, Lawrence, Loughridge, Lowe, Marshall, Martin, McCrary, McDill (Ia.), McDougall, McLean, McNulta, Mellish, Merriam, Milliken, Monroe, Morrison, Neal, Niblack, Niles, Page, Parker (N. H.), Parker (Mo.), Phelps, Phillips, Pierce, Platt (N. Y.), Poland, Pratt, Ray, Roberts, W. R., Robinson (Ill.), Robinson (O.), Saylor (Ind.), Saylor (O.), Sessions, Small, Smith (O.), Southard, Sprague, Stanard, Strait, Tyner, Waldron, Ward (Ill.), Wheeler, Whitely, Willard (Vt.), Ward (Mich.), Williams (Wis.), Williams (M.), Wilson (Ia.), Wilson (Ind.), Woodworth, Young (Ky.)—112.

The result, like that of the previous vote, was brought about by the personal influence and persuasion of the Pennsylvania members, with the understanding that the bill would be recommitted.

Mr. KELLEY then moved to recommit the bill to the Centennial Committee.

Mr. BECK moved as an amendment that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Rejected.

Mr. HALE (Me.) then moved to lay the bill on the table as the only way to kill it completely. Pending a vote on the motion, the House adjourned.

The bill comes up again to-morrow.

OMAHA.

Bishop Clarkson Has a Brilliant Reception.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, May 7.—A grand reception is now in progress at the Grand Central Hotel, Omaha, given by the churchmen of this Diocese to the Rt. Rev. H. R. Clarkson, D. D., Bishop of Nebraska, and Mrs. Clarkson, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. The many rooms of the hotel are crowded with the friends of the happy pair from all parts of the State, and the people of all denominations unite with his own children in the church in expressions of love and regard for them on the happy occasion. Presentations have just been made from the ladies and pupils of Brownell Hall, the young ladies of Trinity Church, the vestry of Trinity Church, St. Barnaba's Church, St. Mark's Church, and the clergymen of the Diocese. It is certainly the most brilliant reception ever gathered in Omaha.

SPRINGFIELD.

Decoration Day—Legal Requisites to Be a Notary-Public—Loss by Fire—A New Railroad Company Incorporated.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 7.—At a called meeting to-night, the preliminary arrangements were made to observe Decoration Day.

The Attorney-General has decided that a person, to be eligible to the office of Notary-Public, must be a legal voter. Therefore, the aspirations of Miss Minnie A. Whaley, of Kane County, who has applied for an appointment to that office, cannot be realized.

The loss at the Toledo, Wabash & Western machine-shops, occasioned by the fire last night, will not be over $8,000. The engine supposed to have been destroyed in the fire was but partially injured; the loss is covered by insurance.

Articles of incorporation of the Joliet & Northwestern Railroad Company were filed to-day. The road runs from Joliet to Elgin.

License was issued to the Co-operative Carpenters & Builders' Association of Chicago, capital $10,000.

—C. M. Greene and E. B. Palmer, heavy capitalists from Rome, N. Y., have invested largely in real estate in Fond du Lac Wis., and are about to commence the erection of a hotel that will cost $60,000 or more.

ARKANSAS.

The Supreme Court Grants the Mandamus Against the State Treasurer.

Seizures and Reprisals Made by the Opposing Forces.

Little Rock Still Presents the Appearance of a Military Camp.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—A special dispatch to the *Republican*, dated from Baring Cross, Ark., says it has just been decided by the Supreme Court that the Circuit Court had jurisdiction of the subject-matter of the suit of Brooks vs. Baxter, and that the proceedings were regular and the decision valid. It was not decided on the appeal, but was raised by a petition for a mandamus by Gov. Brooks vs. Henry Page, State Treasurer, who refused to pay the Governor's warrant, drawn by the Auditor, on the Treasurer.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE DECISION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 7.—Four of the five Judges of the Supreme Court met inside the Brooks line this evening, and delivered the following opinion:

In relation of Joseph Brooks vs. Henry Page, State Treasurer. Application for mandamus. Opinion by Chief Justice McClure. Sec. 12, of Charge 164, of Gould's Digest, reads as follows: "For the purpose of carrying into effect the object and directions of the section last preceding, the further sum of $50,000 shall, and the same is hereby, appropriated and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be drawn from the Treasury under warrants from the Auditor, to be issued on requisitions of the Governor for the purposes specified in the preceding section, and for no other purpose.

Sec. 4, to which above reference is made, is as follows:

"SEC. 4. The Governor is hereby authorized, and it is made his duty, to superintend generally everything required to be done by this act, and see that every branch of the service is properly conducted, and to see that the laws of the State are fully and efficiently enforced throughout the utmost limits thereof, and if the laws cannot be enforced by the ordinary means, nor by the means hereinbefore prescribed, it is hereby made the duty of the Governor, as soon as it may appear to be necessary, to order out, organize, and enroll such number of militia of this State as the service may require, and with military force take possession of the country and expel therefrom, seize, and bring to trial all disorganized and disaffected persons without delay, and keep possession of all such by force, until order is restored, and the sovereignty and laws of Arkansas acknowledged and obeyed."

From the pleadings it appears that the relator, Joseph Brooks, styling himself Governor of Arkansas, made a requisition for $1,000 on the application made by the twelfth section of the act referred to, and that the Auditor, in obedience to said requisition, drew his warrant on the Treasurer for the amount specified therein, and that said Treasurer refused to pay said warrant, or issue the Treasurer's certificates therefor. In response to the prayer of petitioner, the Treasurer admits his refusal to pay said warrant, and submits that he is not bound to do so, because Elisha Baxter was declared duly elected Governor; that he took the oath of office, and that in fact said Baxter is Governor of the State of Arkansas, and not the relator, Joseph Brooks. To the response, the relator files a replication, alleging, by the judgment of the Circuit Court of Pulaski County, that he was adjudged the office of Governor; that he took the oath of office and entered upon the discharge of the duties thereof. To the replication, a demurrer is filed, the grounds being that said judgment is not sufficient in law to maintain an action. The only question that we claim it necessary to notice is, Did the Circuit Court have jurisdiction to render the judgment in the case of Brooks vs. Baxter? We feel some delicacy about expressing an opinion upon the question propounded; but, under the pleading, it has to be passed upon as incidentally if not absolutely in determining whether the relator is entitled to the relief asked for. His right to the office, if established at all, is established by the judgment of the Circuit Court of Pulaski County. We are of opinion that the Circuit Court had jurisdiction of the subject matter, and its judgment appears to be regular and valid. Having arrived at these conclusions, the demurrer is overruled, and the writ of mandamus will be awarded as prayed for.

(Signed) JNO. MCCLURE, Chief-Justice.
JOHN E. BENNETT,
E. J. SEARLE,
M. L. STEPHENSON,
Associate-Justices.

No lawyers were present except those who remain inside of camp at the State-House.

ANOTHER DECISION

on the 7th of October last, when a full Bench was present, the Court had the same question up, and decided as follows:

Under the Constitution the determination of the question as to whether the person exercising the office of Governor has been duly elected is vested exclusively in the General Assembly of the State, and neither this nor any other State Court has jurisdiction to try a suit in relation to such conduct, be the mode or form what it may, whether at the suit of the Attorney General or in relation of the claimant through him, or by an individual alone claiming a right to the office. Such issue should be made before the General Assembly. It is their duty to decide, and no other tribunal can determine that question.

(Signed) L. GREGG,
M. L. STEPHENSON,
E. J. SEARLE.

The Baxterites claim that the decision to-day amounts to nothing, first because a legal court is composed of the full Bench; second that the question of Governor is one for the Legislature alone to determine.

THE SITUATION AT LITTLE ROCK.

There has been a little more activity in both camps to-day than yesterday. After taking off the Memphis train a squad of twenty Brooks men at Lone Oak, last night, and disarming them, a company of Baxter men got on board and came to this city to reinforce Baxter. Yesterday at Spadera, in Johnson County, Gen. Lee Thompson and Col. Brizzolari, of the Brooks forces, took forcible possession of the steamer Robert Sample. Gen. A. T. Myer got a writ of replevin, and the Sheriff served it on the parties, capturing Brizzolari and a portion of his men. Thompson escaped.

Baxter received one company of recruits from Hempstead County this evening, and expects more to-night. The Brooks party have extended their fortifications to-day, around the Benjamin Block.

As the time for the Legislature to meet draws near, men are coming in from all sections of the State, mostly as reinforcements for Baxter, though Brooks received a few men yesterday. Brooks has organized a cavalry company to do scouting duty. He has pickets to-night on Outer Capital Hill, nearly one mile from the State-House. Beyond this, there is no change in the position of the various forces. The guards are doubled again to-night around the Baxter camp.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—For Upper Lakes and Northwest, clear or fair weather, easterly or southerly winds, no decided change of temperature, and falling barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 7, 1874.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.12	44	68	N. E., gentle.	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	30.09	52	66	S. E., fresh	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.04	57	52	S. E., fresh	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.97	60	39	S. W., fresh	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.95	62	56	S., fresh	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.95	61	55	S. W., fresh	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 70.
Minimum thermometer, 42.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 8—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckinri'e.	29.84	61	N. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Cairo	30.11	63	S. E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Chicago	29.95	61	S. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.74	66	S. E., fresh	.....	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.00	51	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	30.16	60	Calm	.....	Clear.
Denver	29.79	69	S. E., fresh	.....	Fair.
Detroit	29.97	60	S. W., gentle	.....	Clear.
Duluth	29.89	43	Calm	.....	Clear.
Davenport	29.95	64	S. W., gentle	.....	Clear.
Ft. Garry	29.67	[illegible]	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Ft. Gibson	29.93	59	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse	29.92	62	S. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Leavenw'th	29.92	68	S., gentle	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	29.93	49	S. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.94	52	W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Omaha	29.80	60	S., brisk	.....	Clear.
Pembina	29.64	61	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Toledo	30.02	55	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Yankton	29.76	70	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.

PROF. SWING.

Proceedings of the Fourth Day of the Trial.

Reply to Another of Prof. Patton's Protests.

Continuation of Mr. H. F. Waite's Examination.

Mr. Patton Moves to Strike Out Part of His Testimony.

Application Refused, and Another Protest.

The Presbytery came to order yesterday morning, the Rev. Arthur Mitchell in the chair. The proceedings opened, as usual, with prayer. The attendance was very large, indeed. The press of petticoats banished the tardy judges from their seats, and many members of the Court, arriving late, fringed the sitting-space. After the usual squandering of time on the records, the Committee, to whom was referred the matter of

REPLYING TO PROF. PATTON'S PROTEST,

reported as follows:

The committee appointed by the Presbytery to answer the protest of Francis L. Patton against recording in the minutes certain questions proposed by Mr. Arthur Swazey to the prosecutor, and the answer thereto, beg leave to report the following as a sufficient reply:

"He had furnished the Presbytery an affidavit which set forth with sufficient accuracy the reasons for asking a continuance of the case pending, and that it is not competent for the Presbytery to investigate any fact outside of the affidavit."

The reply is:

The Court has a right to satisfy itself on the merits of all questions submitted to its decision, and is bound, if knowledge upon material matters is within its reach, to avail itself of such knowledge. In this case, it was material to know whether the prosecutor had used all diligence to bring his witness into Court. The witness in this case, the Rev. Robert Laird Collier, is not within the jurisdiction of the Court. It was material to know if inquiry had been instituted whether Mr. Collier would at any time, now or in the future, respond to the citation of Presbytery. The affidavit was insufficient, as it set forth only the fact of Mr. Collier's absence, and the privacy of his papers.

"Because the answers were not given under the solemnity of an oath and are not entitled to be regarded as evidence."

It is not necessary for the Court to restrict itself, on the question of continuance, to knowledge "obtained under oath." It may have its action on any knowledge, from whatsoever source it is obtained, which is satisfactory to itself. In this case, however, the evidence was legal, being derived from the party moving continuance.

"Because the questions and answers aforesaid are a reproduction from the memory of the Court, of a conversation which took place yesterday afternoon, in which replies were made as a matter of courtesy, and with no idea that they were to form a part of record of the Presbytery.

It is irrelevant whether the questions were or were not questions of courtesy, so long as the answers thereto were regarded by the Court as truthful. In point of fact, they were understood by the Court to be its own questions proposed to a petition, asking action of the Court.

"Because it is the belief of the undersigned that the newspaper report of the said conversation is not correct."

That the questions and answers were taken verbatim by a short-hand reporter; that their correctness is confirmed by the belief of the interrogator, and also by the belief of the Court, no member thereof at the time of making the record, or since that time, suggesting any particular in which they were supposed to be incorrect.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR SWAZEY,
E. L. HURD,
JOHN S. GOULD.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Taylor the report was adopted.

THAT CONTINUANCE.

The Rev. Mr. Hurd offered reasons for the vote refusing the request for a continuance, as follows:

The Presbytery having decided that the motion for continuance of the case be not sustained, record, as the reason, that it has become apparent to the Presbytery,

1. That there is not reasonable probability that the testimony of the witness, Robert Laird Collier, could be obtained in a reasonable length of time, even if it be obtained at all.

2. That by evidence before the Presbytery it is shown that the testimony in question, even if obtained, cannot be considered, in any proper sense, material to this case.

The Rev. B. E. S. Ely insisted that no reasons were admissible at the time, the rule applying to such cases stating that the reasons should be assigned at the time of taking the vote.

The reasons were referred to a committee, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Hurd and Mathews and Elder Barber.

The Presbytery again resolved itself into a court, and resumed the business where it was left off.

H. F. WAITE.

Horace F. Waite was submitted to cross-examination.

By Prof. Patton—The union of the two churches was made in 1870, later than October. The exact date of the formal union he forgot. A sermon preached by Mr. Swing against Unitarianism was preached anterior to April, 1870, in the Westminster Church; had not heard Mr. Swing preach on the deity of Christ, but had heard him allude to the deity of Christ, frequently; he embraced all the subjects of the person of Christ, the divinity of Christ, deity of Christ, and the atonement of Christ, in every sermon preached by him before and since the union of the churches. These doctrines were preached between the dates of the organization of the church and the fire. He recognized them in every sermon heard by him in that interval. Mr. Swing had taught the deity and divinity of Christ since the organization of the Westminster Church. He had in that time preached Presbyterian doctrine as witness understood it.

PROF. PATTON WANTED TO KNOW

whether the sermons preached since the fire were in existence.

Mr. Noyes—All but one, which was lost at the Seminary. [Laughter.]

Prof. Patton—I understand that Mr. Waite heard Prof. Swing deliver a sermon against Unitarianism. What does Mr. Waite mean by Unitarianism?

Objected to, on the ground that witness was not on trial.

Objection not sustained.

Mr. Noyes appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the Chair was sustained.

DEFINING UNITARIANISM.

Witness said he was not a theologian. It would be difficult for him to give their creed, inasmuch as they had no formulated theology.

A discussion here arose on the subject of religious opinions, salvation by faith, and evangelical preaching. Mr. Noyes objected to the cross-examination of witnesses on matters of opinion. Prof. Patton read Greenleaf on Evidence.

EVANGELISM.

Q.—Would you be kind enough to tell us what your view of preaching salvation by Christ is?

A.—It is substantially what I saw in the *Interior* two weeks ago of what was necessary to admission into the Church.

Q.—What was that statement in the *Interior*?

A.—It was a statement that all that was necessary to admission was a belief in the Savior as a mediator, and that we had been born again.

Q.—It was your opinion that such a thing would be considered Evangelical preaching?

A wrangle as to the propriety of this question followed, resulting in the admission of the question. A.—Evangelical preaching I would understand to be such as is preached and recognized as sound, by the family of Evangelical churches; I would define it as such preaching as we are accustomed to hear from the Presbyterian pulpit.

Q.—Is this Evangelical: (Reads) "Christ is literally the hope of glory to the world more as an interpreter of God to man, and a mediator between them; and some are without God and without hope in this world"? A.—I should hardly be willing to take a disjointed sentence from any sermon and judge of it, without I heard the whole sermon. [Applause through the entire house.]

Q.—"If Christ be not divine, every impulse of the Christian world falls to a lower octave, and light, and love, and hope, and life decline." Do you regard that as a statement of the deity of Christ?

A.—I should, sir, because I understand the divinity of Christ means the equivalent of deity. I should understand that in a developed sense, as the divinity of Christ.

Q.—"So it is very painful to men to hear learned men, skilled in the technics of science and the vocabulary of philosophy traducing—may I trust unwittingly—the religion of Christ; comparing the proud Socrates with the simple Jesus, whose only power is this—that He is the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world. Dear friends, I would say Socrates for the intellect; for speculative days, Pythogoras; and Seneca for literary and philosophic moods. But to whom shall we come when the soul is bleeding, and we are dying for love and piety; when we are crushed, and our heads are hanging like a bleeding heart, but unto Christ the crucified." Is this Evangelical?

Witness responded as before, and, after much wrangling, the reply was allowed to pass. Witness then continued.

THE FOURTH CHURCH SATISFIED.

He did regard the prosecution of Mr. Swing as an attack on the Fourth Church; in a measure, on the elders of the Church. Mr. Swing had always allowed himself to be governed by the Elders; and if he had departed from the rules of the Church the Elders would have been responsible. They had, before the changes were made, expressed themselves satisfied with his orthodoxy. They never made any suggestions to Mr. Swing, because the Church was thoroughly satisfied with him.

By Mr. Noyes—Was a member of the Fourth Church; signed a paper from that session; saw it signed by all members of the session but Mr. Hurlbut.

By Mr. Brobston—Mr. Swing's views of future punishment were that it was eternal; it was not limited nor purgatorial, but everlasting.

By Dr. Patterson—He understood Mr. Swing's expressions to be understood in the commonly accepted sense.

STRIKING IT OUT.

Prof. Patton moved that that portion of Mr. Waite's testimony be stricken out which referred to a period prior to the formation of the Fourth Church, and between the fire and the present time; also all referring to private conversation, special prayer meeting—

The Chair called upon him to name the portions of testimony to be omitted, separately.

After a long wrangle between Mr. Patton and others, the former moved to strike out Mr. Waite's testimony referring to the period prior to the formation of the Fourth Church.

Elder Barrett moved that the request of Prof. Patton be not granted.

An amendment was offered by Mr Faris, to grant it.

The question was discussed at great length, Elder Biddell, the Rev. Dr. Patterson, and others supporting it. The discussion fell into a tedious investigation of rules of evidence.

Mr. Noyes thought it late in the day to discuss this question. He called the Court to witness that the defense had made no effort to restrict the range of testimony which the prosecutor had indulged in. He had been allowed to drag in private correspondence, private conversation, and testimony colored by prejudice. No check had been placed upon him by the defense. And now that the defense had one witness to rebut these charges, every possible effort was made to strike out testimony. Now that the prosecution had the case all in—and what a case it was! [laughter] technical rules of evidence were thrust in. Was this what this body determined to do? [Applause.]

Prof. Patton wanted to explain. The prosecution meant to make use of the rules of evidence as far as he knew them.

Mr. Noyes—Has he just learned them?

Mr. Patton—I do not wish to be interrogated as to my education. In the Episcopal Church of England, the Court of Arches, the Scotch Presbyterian Church, and other ecclesiastical courts, the rules of evidence were those of the civil courts.

The Rev. Dr. Patterson said the Presbyterian Church had nothing to do with the rules of churches whose precedents were taken from the State Churches. The Scotch and Canada Church usage was taken from the State Church.

The amendment was lost. Mr. Barrett's motion prevailed, and Prof. Patton's request to strike out that part of Mr. Waite's testimony which covered a term prior to the organization of the Fourth Church, was not granted.

TRYING IT AGAIN.

Prof. Patton moved to strike out that portion of Mr. Waite's testimony which related to a period between the great fire and the present time. His grounds for making this motion, were that the sermons were in existence, and these sermons were better testimony than Mr. Waite's report of them.

Judge Barber said Mr. Patton had waived objection to Mr. Waite's testimony as irrelevant, and his grounds were therefore untenable.

Mr. Barrett moved that the request of Dr. Patton be not granted, and the motion prevailed.

Prof. Patton moved to strike out that part of Mr. Waite's testimony which related to a private conversation.

Mr. Barrett moved not to grant the request, and the motion prevailed.

Prof. Patton moved to strike out the portion of Mr. Waite's testimony referring to the Wednesday evening services, which request was not granted.

Prof. Patton moved that all the testimony of Mr. Waite relative to Mr. Swing's sermons be stricken out, which was denied.

Prof. Patton protested, and a committee was appointed to state reasons for refusing to grant the request. The Chair appointed as such committee the Rev. Mr. Johnson, the Rev. Dr. Patterson, and Elder Riddell.

The Presbytery adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE.

This paper in a recent number dissents from the opinion that "heresy-hunting should be cast into the same limbo as bear-baiting," and declares that "hunting heretics out of churches which they annoy is an eminently proper thing to do." After speaking of Messrs. Cheney, McCarthy, and other disturbers of ecclesiastical peace in Chicago, it says:

Prof. Swing is a mild-faced, sweet-voiced, large-brained preacher of 40, of warm, fresh, deep sympathies, of most exemplary life, with attractive manners, a fine speaker, a philosopher, deeply-read in literature, and a student of nature and metaphysics. He is by far the most popular orthodox minister in Chicago. Some charges against him are that he rejects the creed of Three-in-one, as he learned it many years ago; that he wrote and printed a poem that sent a dead Unitarian woman to Heaven; and that, in a sermon, he declared that perhaps the moral and upright pagans were saved. If he really holds these views, and if they are opposed to the church whose name and shelter he uses, he ought to go out of it or be excluded. So of Tyng, McCarthy, Cheney, McKaig, and the rest.

It is no answer, in any case, to say that the creed is absurd or abstruse and the rules frivolous; whether they relate to the mysteries of antinomianism, to the mode of wearing the chasuble, or the fashion of cutting the finger-nails, they are equally legitimate as points of discipline, if they have been prescribed by the Church. A Church is very much like a secret order or a political party in its machinery; the member having solemnly agreed to say "Abracadabra," is under a moral obligation to say it, or get out. So we have no sympathy for Brother Swing or Brother Tyng.

WEST AND SOUTH VS. EAST.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 2, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A correspondent in a late issue of your paper (March 24), in speaking of the causes which produced the low price of corn during the last two years, makes allusion to the rulings of the Commissioner of the Revenue, by which the manufacture of alcohol for export was entirely stopped throughout the Western States. This is one instance, among many that might be cited, in which the Eastern States, during the last twelve years, have subjected and made the West tributary to them. This is the key that unlocks the one-sided and corrupt legislation of the last few years. Eastern operatives must have cheap food,—made cheap by stopping our distilleries; and Western farmers and mechanics *must* buy Eastern goods, protected by a 60 per cent tariff.

The question naturally arises, What have Western Congressmen been doing during the last twelve years? And why has this disgraceful state of things been allowed to exist so long? Western farmers and laboring men must assume as correct the statements that have appeared from time to time, made by Washington correspondents, that Western Congressmen no sooner reach Washington than they fall under the influence of the lobby constantly maintained there by powerful Eastern interests; and that, of those supposed to be approachable, each received his thirty pieces of silver. The worst enemies the West has are among the men it sends to represent it in Congress. Eastern manufacturers must chuckle at the complacency and alacrity with which their schemes to tax and plunder the West have been enacted by Western Congressmen. The political infamies in the Southern States must be maintained in order to keep up a working majority in this Eastern interest. All means are employed, be they fair or foul, to accomplish the sordid ends of the powerful monopolies that now control Congress. Have the men that spoke with such eloquence in caucus and Convention about "Harvesting the fruits of the War," to secure the votes of farmers, said a single word in Congress about a reduction of duties on the five articles mentioned in the Livingston County platform? There is not a nail-factory in Pennsylvania but has its paid agent in Washington, whose business it is to see that domestic nails are properly "protected;" while the vast interests of the ten Western States are delegated to men who have sold them out to the monopolies that are devouring them piecemeal.

Your correspondent, E. F. W., speaks in a rather deprecatory and fearful manner of a possible outbreak of civil war, undertaken to reduce the tariff. He does not understand the signs of the times. This is a question not of politics, but of sections, as he very justly observes. If the people of the West and South have come to understand that their Congressmen heretofore have legislated away their best interests,—have assisted at the passage of laws that have taxed our Western farmers and laboring men out of house and home; that, out of every dollar earned, a bounty ranging from 25 to 50 cents is paid to some Eastern manufacturer or railroad magnate; if they have finally come to the conclusion that this state of things has existed long enough, the remedy is in their own hands. Let them select men pledged to look after Western and Southern interests; to reduce the tariff to a revenue-basis on those articles needed by our farmers; to secure the necessary appropriation to build the Rock Island Canal; to improve the Mississippi to its mouth; to urge, at the same time, by all proper means, the early completion of the Canadian canals; to admit also Canadian stoves, lumber, and coal, free of duty; and to assist at a general bursting-up of the salt, pig-iron, sewing-machine, wooden-screw, and other monopolies, and all the trickery and skulduggery hanging on and existing by them. Men running on such a platform would be voted for en masse by the voting population of the West and South. Farmers, Grangers, mechanics, laboring men, planters, ex-Confederates, Republicans, and Democrats, can all unite on such a platform; and their men will go in by prodigious majorities. These Western and Southern members will be a unit as to what corrective legislation is necessary for their respective sections. United, they are irresistible. No long speeches are necessary; solid voting is what we need. Should Eastern members be very obstreperous about a proposed reduction of the tariff to a revenue footing, our ultimatum can be declared by tacking the proposed reduction on one of the Appropriation bills. One session will do the business, if a solid, united front is maintained.

Let the people of the West and South look sharply after the men they send to Congress, and see that they do their duty; and let those that resort to the Judas dodge receive the scorn, indignation, and infamy they deserve from the people they have betrayed and sold. C. B.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Views of Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut.

Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, in his message to the General Assembly of that State, delivered May 6, spoke as follows on the currency question:

Since the adjournment of the last General Assembly, a financial revulsion, suddenly occurring, and rapidly extending over the non-specie-paying portion of the country, has seriously affected the industrial and commercial interests of our State, and would have resulted in wide-spread individual suffering but for the spirit of mutual forbearance and assistance so commendably exhibited by all portions of our community. Occurring, as it did, in the midst of an abundant harvest, and in the absence of any general pestilence or other calamity, its causes must be looked for in human action alone, and it is not, in my judgment, difficult to discover them there. They lie in that abnormal condition produced by the great expansion of credits growing out of our Civil War, of which the present prostration of business is the natural reaction. The enormous public expenditures required for that contest, and the consequent creation of public indebtedness in every possible shape, to win the favor of the people and promote the circulation of its evidences through the channels of business, would alone have been sufficient to so unduly excite a spirit of commercial adventure as to subject the country to the hazards of a disastrous reaction. But when, in furtherance of this policy, or impelled by this necessity, it was determined to discard, as the measure of our commercial values, the only standard recognized by the commercial world, and to substitute therefor, for our peculiar use, one of those very evidences of public indebtedness, with a value depending, at its best, upon the variableness of public credit, and at all times subject to the chances of governmental interference, the consequences we now deplore were reasonably to be expected. The operation of such a stimulus was the same as it has invariably been under every circumstance of human history. Regular industry became distasteful, and daring speculation, finding its highest expression in stock-gambling, became the passion of the country. It brought in its train over-action in all departments of business; the straining of credit to its utmost limit; extravagance of living; profligate expenditure, public and private; the parade of meretricious wealth; and a demoralization that has shown itself conspicuously in the public service. It was through the instinctive consciousness that this condition was an unhealthy one, that the first alarm so rapidly spread into a general panic. And all human experience attests what the reason of man so clearly perceives, that neither commercial soundness nor social health can be assured to that people whose measure of exchangeable values is not itself of such intrinsic value that it cannot be varied by a legislative enactment. And for this reason, simply, it is, that the prolonged use of government bills of credit, and all other devices of paper-money, not at once convertible into coin, has uniformly been attended with financial disturbance, generally ending in commercial disaster. The founders of our Government, schooled by a hard experience, undoubtedly supposed that they had guarded us from this peril by constitutional provisions. And, even when our present legal-tender act was passed, the pretense of any other justification for it than the overruling necessity of war was hardly made. And when the War closed, the danger of the step that had been taken was most clearly seen, and the necessity for retracing it almost universally acknowledged. The Government was solemnly pledged, by its declaration through every department, to a restoration of the constitutional currency, as a measure demanded alike by morality and reason; and a financial policy was, in fact initiated, which, if adhered to, would before this have extricated the country from the peril that now impends. It is a sad commentary upon our public virtue that the courage has failed us to carry that policy out, and that we should be to-day, in the tenth year since the proclamation of peace, confronted by the question whether we shall now attempt a policy looking to the fulfillment of the public pledge to restore the currency to a condition of health by coin-redemption, or shall continue in a course which, unless human science is all at fault, can only drift into a further degradation of the currency, with all the wrong and injustice to individuals involved in such a measure, and, whatever may be the temporary stimulus, sure to end in disaster. The recent defeat of the Congressional Currency bill by the action of the Executive is a subject for congratulation; but we shall greatly err if we suppose that this question can be so easily removed from our path. It still remains, and will and necessarily must remain, so long as a Government note remains dishonored by the failure to redeem it.

In addressing you at length upon this subject, I am not, of course, unconscious that, as the evil I have deplored is not due to State legislation, so there are no means in your power to meet it, so far as it may be met, by legislative remedy. But still the question so intimately concerns every individual in our State, and our convictions are so firm that, without a fixed, proclaimed financial policy, adapted, and clearly understood to be adapted, to the restoration of specie payments, we shall never be free from the evils that have so unsettled the business concerns of our busy people, that I have felt it to be my duty to call your attention to the subject in the hope that you may in some degree be able, by whatever action may be practicable, to influence the legislation of Congress to that end.

INFORMATION FOR THE JOURNAL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the Chicago *Evening Journal* of the 6th inst. is an editorial in which the names of certain members of the "Farmer's Convention" held in Bloomington are published as being "farmers of politics, and not of land,"—"office-hungry political spiders," etc. I find my name published as no farmer. The man who wrote that editorial is not well and truly informed; and hence, with your permission, I will inform him, and also the public, that I am a farmer, and his statement to the contrary is false.

Knowing the author to be ignorant, I will touch him lightly. Not only myself, but all my sons, three in number, are all farmers; and neither they nor myself are office-seekers.

In order to gain respect, men must speak the truth. The *Journal* is guilty of a base falsehood as regards myself, and hence I could never have respect for its statement on any subject it may choose to discuss, or question it may think proper to debate. SAMUEL HINCKEY,
Of Crescent Farm, Monroe County, Ill.

CHICAGO, May 7, 1874.

Miss Nellie Grant's Marriage.

The Washington *Chronicle* says that Miss Nellie Grant's bridesmaids will be Miss Barnes, Miss Fish, Miss Conkling, Miss Frelinghuysen, Miss Porter, Miss Sherman, Miss Drexel, and Miss Dent. The wedding will take place at 11 a. m. in the East Room, May 21. Col. Frederick Grant will officiate as "best man." There will be no groomsmen.

MISSIONS.

Third Annual Meeting of the Woman's Baptist Society.

Reports of the Various Officers of the Organization.

The Work in Assam.

The third meeting of the Woman's Baptist Missionary Society of the West was begun yesterday morning in the body of the Second Baptist Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets. There were present about seventy-five members.

OPENING EXERCISES

In the absence of Mrs. Harris, the President of the Association, the chair was taken by Mrs. O. B. Wilson, Vice-President. Mrs. Brayman acted as Secretary. The meeting opened with the singing of a hymn, after which the President read the eighth chapter of Romans.

The Rev. Mr. Goodspeed then led the meeting in prayer.

On motion, Mrs. Howe was appointed Assistant Recording Secretary pro tem.

Fifteen minutes were spent in devotional exercises, the meeting being led in prayer by "Aunt Lizzie," J. W. Deane, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Doolittle, Mrs. Peters, and others.

Mrs. Peters then read the following

ADDRESS OF WELCOME:

DEAR SISTERS: We are especially glad to welcome you among us on this occasion. You come to us with a double claim on our regard, as sisters, beloved disciples of the dear Lord who bought us all, and you are here as fellow-laborers in the special work which God has laid upon woman. We are now in the third year of this special and separate work which we have felt called upon to undertake, and the success which has crowned our efforts has fully justified the truth which urged us to begin this movement. Do not the signs of the times indicate that God is calling Christian women to a more earnest and public effort to suppress vice, to build up truth, to promote righteousness, and to help onward the cause of Christ in all lands? We have come to this third anniversary, and in behalf of the ladies of our circle, I welcome you to our church, hoping to enjoy with you a rich spiritual blessing in these services.

The President then called the meeting to order for the transaction of business, and the Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were adopted.

The President made a brief address to the meeting, in which she set forth the nature of the work of the Association, and called upon the members to entertain it in a spirit of earnestness.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mrs. S. M. Osgood, Treasurer of the Association, read her report, which showed the total receipts for the year to have been $8,893.28, which, with the balance on hand March 31, 1873, made $10,149.25. The expenditures during the year amounted to $9,369.35, leaving a balance on hand March 31, 1874, of $780.18. The main items of expenditure were: Assam Mission, $1,060.55; Bassein-Karens Mission, $636.75; Miss Mary D. Rankin, $1,098; Miss Clara L. Baldwin, $1,512.44; Tonny OoKaren Mission, $712.30; Wenthador Burmah Mission, $1,198.60; Ramapatam-Teloogoo Mission, $1,449.78; Home expenses, $929.88.

BOARD REPORT.

Miss W. M. Bacon read the annual report of the Board, which gave a resume of the work accomplished by the Association since it began. During the year, the President of the Association had attended and presided at all the quarterly meetings of the year, and also at two missionary meetings or conventions, besides taking the general oversight of the work of the Board. The Chairman of the Board attended and addressed sixteen public meetings. The Board held their regular and five special meetings, and transacted the general business through the Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. Tolman, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, reported that ill-health had caused her to confine her work to her desk, and in the city, with the exception of the Racine meeting in March. She attended, during the year, eleven meetings of the Board, visited five circles officially, addressed three missionary meetings, sent off 460 letters, wrote ten addresses, one quarterly report, and twenty-seven articles for the press. Mrs. Bacon, during the year, prepared forty-eight articles for the *Helping-Hand*, wrote two quarterly reports, one annual report, prepared fifteen articles for the press, two addresses to be read at public meetings, 360 letters, attended thirteen Board meetings, two quarterly meetings, and two church-circles. In the report amendments to the Constitution were offered, to the effect that the officers be elected by ballot, and that the number of Vice-Presidents be increased to twelve. At the first quarterly meeting the sum of $600 was appropriated for home expenses of Secretary and Editor of

HELPING-HAND,

in order to relieve them from domestic and other cares. At the second quarterly meeting, a spirit of determination to enlarge the work of the Society was manifested, and at the third quarterly meeting recommendations were made by the Board, bearing upon the advancement of the work, the chief of which was the observance of a missionary hour of prayer, to be observed weekly at home, and a monthly prayer-meeting to be held in the churches.

Of the work in Illinois, Mrs. Leach reported that she attended, with Mrs. A. S. Morrisfield as assistant, the meeting of the Ottawa Association at Baden last May. There also reported Mrs. Spinning, from Iowa; Miss Daniels, from Michigan, and members at Indiana, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, California, and Louisiana.

THE HELPS TO THE WORK

were stated to be—The *Helping Hand*; The Press; The Co-operation of Earnest Christian Pastors; Services connected with the designation and leave-taking of the Missionaries; The Sunday-School Missionary Concerts, and Missionary Sociables. The hopeful signs were: The wide-spread interest in our churches in the work; the interest felt in it by young converts, and the marked effort by every circle in woman's work.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Mrs. C. F. Tolman presented the report on Foreign Missions. It showed that those employed abroad were: Miss Baldwin, at Bassein; Miss Eastman, at Loungoo; Miss Watson, at Wenthada, Burmah; Miss Peabody, at Teloogoos, Madras Presidency; Miss Rankin, at Bramahpootra. Mrs. Scott and Miss Stevens had returned to America on account of ill-health. Mrs. Winter, of Delhi, reported favorably of work in her locality.

COMMITTEES.

On motion, Mrs. Chamberlain, of the First Church; Mrs. Clements, of University Place Church; Mrs. Boggs, of the Michigan Avenue Church; Mrs. Peters, of the Second Church; Mrs. Pickett, of the Union Park Church; Mrs. Shearer, of the Ashland Avenue Church; Mrs. Leavitt, of Ohio; Miss Mary June, of Indiana; Mrs. Rowley, of Racine, Wis.; Mrs. Benedict, of Milwaukee; Mrs. Merriam, of Spring Prairie, Wis.; Miss Susan Rittner, of Iowa; Mrs. Remington, of Belvidere; Mrs. Fulton, of Belvidere; Mrs. Green, of Mendota; Mrs. Stone, of Marengo; and Mrs. DeWolf, of North Star Church, were appointed a Committee on Nominations.

On motion, Mrs. John B. Doolittle, of Racine, Wis.; Mrs. Kendall Brooks, of Kalamazoo; and Mrs. S. K. Leavitt, of Cincinnati, were appointed a Committee on the Annual Report for the Home Work, and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Scott, and Mrs. Knapp (recently missionaries), Mrs. Clark, and Mrs. Achilles, of New York, appointed a Committee on the Report on Foreign Work.

The meeting then adjourned for lunch, which had been prepared by the ladies in the basement.

The meeting reassembled in the church at 2 p. m., and business opened with devotional exercises.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Dr. Marcy, of Evanston, representing the Methodist Society, and Mrs. Boutelle, of Evanston, addressed the meeting, and Mrs. Dr. Arnold read a letter from Mrs. Gardner Colby, of the Eastern States.

The Committee on Enrollment reported, through Mrs. Runnion, that there were 118 members present.

Mrs. Van Husen read a paper on the subject of "Children's Worth in Missions."

The First Church Circle, through its leader, Mrs. Ward, reported that it was 3 years old and engaged in the performance of efficient work. Mrs. Howe, of the University Place Church, returned the usual address. The Michigan Avenue Church reported through Mrs. Boone, the report being read by the Secretary of the meeting. The Woman's Baptist Mission of the Ashland Avenue Church made a short report through Miss Lovelace.

THE REPORT.

Mrs. Scott for the Committee reported upon the annual report of the Board, read by Miss Bacon. She said among the vital points of the report were the great and growing need of young lady teachers to undertake the conversion of heathen girls and women, and the regret at the bereavement of the Association in the death of Miss Bronson. Mrs. Scott briefly alluded to the many difficulties which had beset her path in India since the death of her husband from cholera a year ago. She had received wisdom which enabled her to carry on the work from which her husband had been snatched away, and it was to the prayers of her friends in Chicago that she felt the inspiration was due.

EXPERIENCES.

Mrs. Barker made an address in which she stated her missionary experiences in Telocogoos.

Mrs. M. G. Clarke made a brief address on the subject of missionary labor.

Miss Stevens, a returned missionary, the first sent out by the Society, who had been taken sick in Burmah but a short time after her arrival there, also made an address.

HOME WORK.

Mrs. Doolittle, on behalf of the annual report of the Board on Home Work, returned the report, and requested that the outline of the labors of the Board be accepted by the meeting. The resolutions recommending the adoption of the report and sundry improvements were adopted.

Addresses upon the nature of the resolutions were given by Mrs. Leach, State Secretary of the Society for Illinois, Miss Daniels, State Secretary of Michigan, and Miss Bettes, State Secretary of Indiana. The address of the latter lady was particularly interesting, and the meeting was reduced to laughter when she told the story of an interview with an Indiana lady who, until a week before, had not learned that there were such people as heathens in the world, though she had lived in Indiana all her life, and had on several occasions visited Missouri. This lady had become a most enthusiastic worker in the cause.

The Rev. Mr. Fish, of Wisconsin, spoke on behalf of his wife, the State Secretary of that State.

The Rev. Mr. Goodspeed for the Chairman of the Reception Committee reported that all persons who were from places outside the city could find appropriate places to stop at if they left their names with the Secretary.

MRS. ACHILLES,

of New York, a veteran missionary, made an interesting address which was listened to with evident appreciation. The pith of her remarks, was the offering to donate to the Society her scholastic institution in Albion, N. Y., for the purpose of establishing a school for the education and care of the orphans of deceased missionaries. On motion the offer of Mrs. Achilles was referred to the Board to report this morning.

After the singing of the doxology and pronouncing of the benediction the meeting adjourned.

The attendance in the evening was very large, the body of the church being almost full of spectators. The exercises were to have been conducted by the Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, but after his conferring with Judge Doolittle, that gentleman undertook the duties of presiding. After a choral selection by the choir under the direction of Prof. Palmer, the Rev. A. J. Frost, of the University-Place Church, read selections from the 148th Psalm.

The Chairman announced that the Rev. Dr. Osgoode would submit a short statement of the finances of the Society, of which Mrs. S. M. Osgoode is Treasurer. The figures shown by the Doctor were as follows: Receipts for the year, $8,887.98, collected as follows: California, $23; Illinois, $2,142; Indiana, $275; Iowa, $365; Louisiana, $36; Michigan, $1,924; Minnesota, $323; Nebraska, $20; New York, $132; Ohio, $1,324; Oregon, $1; Wisconsin, $907; Colorado, $2; Washington Territory, $17, and for the Helping-Hand, $5.30.

ASSAM.

Mrs. A. K. Scott, a Missionary recently returned from Assam, delivered a deeply interesting discourse upon the manners and customs, domestic and public, of that heathen country. The lecture was most edifying from beginning to end, the most interesting portions being those referring to the relations between man and wife, or, rather, man and wives, for the Assamese are decidedly polygamous in their habits. They were characterized by the speaker as objectly superstitious, these ideas being implanted in their mind from earliest infancy. She sketched the gradual growth of the American Mission from its commencement, when it was with the greatest difficulty that an American lady could obtain an interview with an Assamese wife, up to the day when they had gained a foothold, which is growing stronger daily. One of the most powerful means of conversion was the apparent superiority of the Christian over the native wives, and the Assamese husbands had begun to think that the day might arrive when it would not be necessary to keep their wives in subjection by means of periodical castigations or applications of red-pepper to their unfortunate partners' eyes. The speaker asked the question, "Does the American Missionary enterprise pay?" In response to the question, he gave several instances of the success of the lady missionaries, which were very interesting.

At the conclusion of the discourse, the Rev. Mr. Goodspeed announced that to-day's session would begin at 10 o'clock, sharp, and that the first half-hour would be spent by the ladies in devotional exercises.

THE REV. DR. GRIFFITH,

of Milwaukee, addressed the meeting. He called their attention to the influence of the foreign mission work upon the home field, which had been set forth by the previous speaker. Powerful as was the good of the work in foreign lands, it was hardly less potent at home. First of all, it did us no harm. When the organization was first launched forth, many Christians looked upon it as a doubtful enterprise, while many others were directly opposed to it. Many bachelor members with diseased stomachs and torpid livers were among its bitterest opponents. To-day the works of the Society were its best vindication. The movement had developed a vast amount of latent energy in the Church.

The diffusion of knowledge which the missionary organization was accomplishing was worthy of attention. Its method of benevolence was of most practical and vital importance. The effect of all this upon the piety of the churches was too palpable to need any reference to it. In the future its influence would be augmented by the gathering into the missionary ranks of such women as had hitherto remained indifferent. The speaker closed with a brilliant peroration, in which he depicted the grandeur of the possible future of the American missionary movement.

After the singing of the doxology and pronouncing of the benediction, the meeting adjourned until iths morning at 10 o'clock.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

The Recent Suspensions.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 5, 1874.

As there has been considerable comment in the papers, elicited by the present unpleasantness existing between the Faculty and students of the University, and as the want of a full understanding of it might lead to an unjust judgment by the press of the action of both parties, I have thought best to make a fair, impartial statement of the facts attending the trouble, and leave your readers to draw their own conclusions from it; for it is evident that there is room for a diversity of opinions.

Two weeks ago, a party of ten or fifteen Sophomores entered a Freshman's room, and gave him a "smoking-out." For this offense, on the general charge of "hazing," three Sophomores and an equal number of Freshmen (who were supposed to have aided them)

WERE SUSPENDED

for the remainder of the year. It was the expressed intention of the Faculty to inflict a like punishment upon all who should be proven connected with it.

The suspensions were voted at a special meeting of the Faculty, about the close of week before last; and, on Monday of last week a petition was prepared bearing the signatures of 110 of the class-mates of those suspended; and which contained the statement that the signers had been equally guilty of the same offense for which their class-mates had been suspended, and expressed a desire to

RECEIVE A LIKE PENALTY,—

unless those suspended should be reinstated.

On the afternoon of the same day a procession comprising about 150 members of the two classes, preceded by an omnibus containing the six who were suspended, paraded the street. Several Professors who were supposed to have voted for the suspension were hissed, and three groans were given before the President's residence.

On the same evening a union supper was held by the two class, at which the petition received its last signatures.

On Wednesday last a second meeting of the two classes was held, and, at this meeting a decided change in the tone of feeling was manifested. A committee was appointed by unanimous vote to

PRESENT AN APOLOGY

on the part of the classes, to the Professors insulted on the day of the procession. A vote was taken upon the question of withdrawing the petition above referred to; and it was decided, by more than a two-thirds majority, that the petition should remain before the Faculty.

Those who had signed were then granted until yesterday to withdraw their names and avoid whatever penalty might be inflicted upon those whose names should be on the paper when placed before the Faculty. But class-spirit was strong, and only 24 of the 110 erased their names.

Last night a long Faculty-meeting was held, and the belief is, it was one in which the conflicting views of the members were warmly advocated. The result of it is, however, that

FORTY-TWO FRESHMEN AND THIRTY-NINE SOPHOMORES

this morning received notification of their dismissal until the beginning of the next college-year.

These are the facts, and it is obvious that there is sufficient cause for the various views that are taken.

Even here, among the students, the sentiment cannot be said to be one-sided. While many censure the faculty for inflicting so severe a punishment as was that upon the first six, for so light an offense, others consider their whole course as justifiable.

It is claimed by the Freshmen that they were never officially notified that hazing was considered a sufficient cause for suspension. And, furthermore, those of both classes claim that, while outside of the University grounds, they are subject only to the local government; and that the offense which is complained of occurred in the presence of several of the city police, who saw no cause for arrest. It should be stated that the general cause of the suspensions, as set forth in the notices, is "hazing;" and this is supposed to embrace

PUMPING;

and it is understood that several were suspended because of this alone,—the Faculty supposing that "pumping" means a deluging of the unfortunate whose class-pride leads him to resist those who have captured him. As a fact, however, it should be said that pumping as a rule is a harmless application of a small quantity of water upon the head of the one operated upon, and is received in a friendly manner between the two classes. One thing can safely be asserted: During the present year the students, as a class, have been remarkably free from the disorderly conduct which characterized former years, and have preserved a peace and quiet praiseworthy in an institution where so large a number is represented. W.

MONEY.

"The Material of Which It Is Made of No Significance."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A few days days since, I observed in the columns of THE TRIBUNE a criticism upon an article written by me as editor of the Canton *Register*, touching the great question of National Finance. This criticism was not exactly an analysis of my article, but it referred to several points contained therein as though they were visionary, unsound, and extravagant,—but admitting they were not more so than the views promulgated by Morton, Logan, Oglesby, and others.

I do not profess to be a financial doctor. I am only a plain country-editor, with enough egotism in my composition to believe that, where I have the same facts, and have exercised all the opportunities that others have to judge of a matter, my opinion is just as good as anybody's.

I have discovered that the financial doctors widely disagree. Some of them can see nothing but disaster and ruin where others can see nothing but the thriftiest prosperity. "When doctors fail, quacks prevail." I now come to the front with my remedies, and I insist that they will cure the patient.

I reiterate the proposition contained in my article, and to which THE TRIBUNE took exception, which is this: "The material of which *money* is made is of no significance." I will prove it.

The true definition of money is a medium of exchange. It performs the office of exchanging property. That is all we use it for, and that is all we want of it.

What is the quality essential to make it money? I answer, *confidence*; or, in other words, the knowledge and belief that others will take it from us at the value which we have allowed for it. How shall we impart this quality to money? I answer, by the power and authority of the Government, and by common consent.

But can the power and authority of the Government confer this quality upon money, without regard to the material of which money is made? I answer, most assuredly it can, convenience merely being consulted. How do you prove it?

First, I prove it by the rules of common sense and reason. We must have money. The impulses of the people are to barter, trade, and exchange their products with each other. It needs no statute-law to give the people these impulses. All they need is protection in their individual rights in the exchange of property. Money being a convenience in the exchange of property, it will be called into requisition. That which the Government recognizes as money, which it will itself receive for taxes, which it invests with the power to pay debts as a legal-tender, will inevitably be used as money. The money being used, common consent is gained, and confidence follows as an inevitable consequence.

Have I any more proofs? I have plenty of them. I prove it by actual experiment. I have done business, bought, sold, and exchanged property, with money made of paper; I have sometimes bought ten times, and even 100 times, more property with one piece of paper than with another piece of the same size. To be specific, I will say that one piece of paper representing $100 will buy 100 times more property than another piece of paper of the same size and quality representing only $1. Why was this? I answer, because the power and authority of the Government had invested that piece of paper with the quality of money to the extent named upon the face of it. In the course of business and exchanging property I have received legal-tender notes of various denominations. I parted with the property when I received these notes. I took them, not on account of their size, or their weight, or their intrinsic value. I did not take them expecting to get gold for them, or believing that anybody would get gold for them. I took them because they were money,—because I had confidence that others would take them from me at the value which I had allowed for them; and, so far, my confidence has not been misplaced in this kind of money. My experience is the experience of others, also.

I repeat, then, that the material of which money is made is of no significance, provided it is only convenient. Its essential quality is confidence, and the Government has power to invest paper-money with that quality.

But I am met with THE TRIBUNE's idea that legal-tender notes are not money, but that they are simply promises to pay money; and that only gold and silver is money. I admit this to be true, provided it has the sanction and authority of the Government to recognize and enforce it. But it is equally true that legal-tender is money, if it has the sanction and authority of the Government.

Now, then, which is the better policy? Shall the Government recognize only gold and silver as money, and paper as the promises to pay money; or shall it recognize legal-tender paper as money itself, and not a promise to pay money? I favor the latter proposition, and I will give my reasons for it.

It is an admitted fact that there is not enough gold and silver in the country, and has not been for many years, and never will be, to meet the demands of the people. It being inadequate, we must have a substitute. Whatever substitute we adopt, it should receive the sanction and indorsement of the Government as money, and no other money should be tolerated by the Government. Gold and silver would then become a commodity, as it ought to be, and as it practically has been since legal-tenders were issued.

If we recognize gold and silver as money, and legal-tender paper as only promises to pay money, then we will practically have two kinds of money, of unequal value,—the one reliable and the other unreliable. The necessities of trade will force us to accept the unreliable money, when we would prefer the more reliable money. Under these circumstances, there is always an unhealthy influence pervading the marts of commerce. The basis upon which commercial transactions are carried on will be unsteady and unreliable, because the money is unreliable. There will be fluctuations, alarms, and panics. Men will lose fortunes, and men will make fortunes on the margins between the two kinds of money.

Before the War, we had gold and silver, and paper-promises, all circulating as money, nominally at par with each other. There never was gold enough in the country to redeem the paper afloat. There were constantly fluctuations, alarms, panics, and smash-ups, growing out of the unreliable and unsteady character of the money upon which business was transacted. Since our present national currency has been introduced, we have not been subject to the fluctuations and panics which were so abundant when paper was supposed to be on a par with gold. Why have we not? Because we have made a near approach to the system which recognizes but one kind of money. Although in theory we have had two or three kinds of money, yet practically we have had but one kind. We have recognized it as national currency. We have had confidence in it. It has performed its office of exchanging property, and has done it well. The brightest gold could not have done it better. We have never thought, nor never cared, whether this money could be, or ever would be, redeemed in gold. To raise that question on it, is only to impair it, impeach it, and destroy it.

Some speak of our national currency as "irredeemable." I deny it. It is redeemable in property, and always will be as long as the Government will invest it with the power to pay debts and pay taxes. All that gives such value to gold is, that people are willing to recognize it as currency. Take from it its *currency* properties, and leave with it only its *metal* properties, and people would refuse to redeem it with property, and hence its price would fall amazingly.

A friend of mine bought a ticket at a railroad office the other day. He was a hard-money man. I asked him how much he paid for it. His reply was, "A dollar and a quarter." Says I, "You have been cheated. That piece of pasteboard is not worth more than a cent at the outside." It did not cost that, but it performed its office. It was accepted as pay for carrying him upon the cars to the place he desired to go. As well might that man claim that railroad-tickets should have intrinsic value, as to claim that money, which performs its office just as well, should have intrinsic value.

Money made of paper is cheaper than when made of gold. It needs no argument to prove that the cheaper we can produce an article of necessity the greater is the benefit which is conferred upon the community. The time was when many people refused to believe in this now-generally-accepted fact. Why should we apply this principle to everything else, and refuse to apply it in the production of money?

Some people want to resume specie-payments. Why? "So that the greenbacks may be worth their face in gold," is the answer. Will we be any better off when that shall be the case? Won't we be worse off? Won't we be placing all the confidence in the gold and none in the paper? I, for one, am opposed to specie-resumption now, henceforth, and forever more. The system of paper-money upon a specie-basis always has been fraught with evil, and, in its very nature, ever will be.

Those who hold to the opinions I have herein set forth are sometimes called repudiationists. Whatever others may be, I am not a repudiationist. I am in favor of giving value for value. It can be done without specie-resumption just as well as it can be done with it. The creature comforts of this life would not be diminished one iota if all the gold coined into money now in this country were to melt into liquid, and then evaporate into thin air, and never another dollar be coined or imported into the country.

But it is urged that we must have specie as a standard of value, by which all other values shall be measured. Although this view of the case is often asserted and reiterated, I am not able to discern in it even a small reason why specie should be the basis of money.

I think that the cost of production is the measure of value. For convenience, we denote that measure by the words "cents," "dimes," "dollars," &c. Products generally bear a relative value to each other. For instance, when wheat was $1 a bushel, I have bought potatoes for 25 cents a bushel. The cost of production being the measure of value, when I can buy wheat for $1 a bushel, I shall expect to buy potatoes for 25 cents a bushel, or thereabouts. But, I am told, money will be so cheap that a man will ask $100 a bushel for his wheat. Very well; then I shall expect to get my potatoes for $25 a bushel. Or, if a million of dollars is asked and paid for a bushel of wheat, I shall expect to get my potatoes for a quarter of a million. The price of a horse, a ton of coal, or a day's labor, will bear the same relative value to each other, whether we pay for them in gold-money or paper-money. But, if we should outlaw specie as currency, and rely only upon paper-money as a medium of exchange, with the volume of currency prudently regulated by Government, there would be no material change in prices, as now expressed by dollars, dimes, and cents. There are so many things of established and unvarying price, that, without some cause operating to change that price, they would remain unchanged; and, as prices are regulated by the cost of production, and products bear a relative value to each other, there would be no causes operating to keep the measure of price as expressed now in dollars and cents, than there would be to inflate prices to larger figures. For instance, salaries are fixed at stated sums, and are not changed without great pressure. Newspapers and periodicals will bear a great strain before the terms are changed, railroad and other large corporations have fixed salaries and fixed rates, which are not changed as the price of commodities are changed. Eggs, butter, corn, wheat, and many other things, vary in price from day to day, or from week to week. But we have not got far away from the same old standard of prices, as expressed by dollars and cents, which prevailed forty years ago. We are, however, gradually raising our figures, even with gold as the standard. The reason of this is because we have organized gold as the standard, and paper has been depreciated as compared with gold, and prices inflated accordingly. But abolish the gold-standard, and there will then be no cause operating to change the terms by which we express values by prices. And, even if there should be a change, that change would not hurt us any, if it was not sudden or violent. It is when we have two or three kinds of money that these changes in prices take place, and they often come in sudden and violent form, and cause suffering and financial ruin to many people. A change from specie-basis to paper-money regulated by the Government, and no other currency recognized or tolerated by the Government, will remove a possible cause of panics and inflated prices, and settle us down upon a safe and permanent monetary system.

But how shall the Government issue its money and regulate its volume? I proposed a plan in the article to which I have alluded, and which was the subject of some comment by THE TRIBUNE, which I here reproduce:

Money should be supplied to the people just in proportion to their wants and necessities, with no arbitrary limit. We therefore favor the plan of the Government loaning to the people, on a real-estate security worth double the amount, all the money they want, at 5 per cent interest, with the privilege of returning it to the Government at any time, and stopping the interest. Thus, if there should be a redundancy of currency at any time, so that it was not worth 5 per cent interest, it would be found flowing back to the Government. If money should become scarce, there would always be a source of supply at 5 per cent. There could be no panics, no fluctuations, under a system of this kind. The interest could be fixed at 3, 4, or 5 per cent, as wisdom or experience might dictate.

I am still more than ever favorably impressed with this plan. Some have said it would raise an army of officers to execute the plan. Do they consider what an army we are now supporting, who are engaged in loaning money to their neighbors at enormous rates of interest? I do not believe that it would increase the number of officials to any great extent. I am satisfied that one man, regulated by law, would do more service in this line, at a reasonable salary, than ten men are now doing at enormous salaries. It is an attribute of the Government to provide its subjects with a currency which shall be a legal-tender for debts and receivable for taxes. As the matter now stands, we are paying from 12 to 16 per cent interest every year to private individuals for more than half the money now in circulation. This is true of all the National-Bank currency now afloat. There is no reason why National Banks should be permitted to print money, set it afloat, and charge people 10 per cent interest upon it, and take advantage of all that may be lost or destroyed, when the people, in their sovereign capacity, have the right to issue money, and to enjoy the advantage of it. If the money that the people have paid to private parties in the shape of interest since the national debt was created had been turned to the payment of that debt, it would have gone a long way toward its extinguishment.

I am glad to know that the people are agitated upon the questions I have here discussed. I can clearly discern a growing sentiment in the right direction. The necessity of war led us to a system of currency which was a long step in the right direction. Its benefits have been so apparent, and its advantages over the old systems which have prevailed so great, that none are found to advocate a return to those old systems. Experience is the best teacher. The War taught us a financial system the advantages of which would have been stoutly denied before experience made denial impossible. The people must be vigilant, because there are interests at work which would carry us back to the evil days of wildcat shinplasters. We have one more step to take, which is to break away from the snares and delusions which center around the specie-basis fallacy.

JAMES E. MARK.

Dr. Schliemann.

Dr. Schliemann, the reported discoverer of Ancient Troy, is about to leave Greece in disgust. He had offered to build a museum at Athens at his own expense and deposit there all the antiquities which he had discovered, on condition that the Greek Government would allow him to excavate at Mycenae and Olympia, the proceeds of the excavations also to become the property of the nation, and to be deposited in the Schliemann Museum. Parliament accepted his offer, but the Government has declined to sanction it, and Dr. Schliemann now announces that he will leave Greece forever.

LOCAL MIS[SIONS]

TEMPE[RANCE]

A temperance mass-m[eeting was held at Cen]tral Hall, corner of Wab[ash avenue and ...] second street, last eveni[ng ...] ly more than one-fourt[h ...] were about evenly divid[ed ...]

After the usual religio[us exercises ...] Woodbury was elected t[o ...]

The Deacon, on ta[king ...] improviso speech, in [...] necessity of perseveran[ce ...] temperance, and said [...] exceed the effect of the [...] He described the degra[dation ...] young man, who wore [...] seen drunk on the sidew[alk ...]

The Deacon also gav[e ...] tistics of the intemper[ance ...] "Tivoli Gardens," in t[he ...] of Trade. He had bee[n ...] day that the Tivoli ha[d ...] taken in $1,100, and u[...] kegs of beer. Was no[t ...] deed an evidence that t[...] was still strong in the c[...]

The temperance qu[artette sang a] pretty hymn to the [...] tramp."

JUDGE [BOOTH]

The Chair then intr[oduced ...] Booth, Judge of the Ci[rcuit Court ...]

Judge Booth said th[at he ...] understood the object w[...] gether, and he did not [...] prolix in his introduc[tion ...] thereof, he would giv[e ...] previous temperance m[...] flections on the one in [...] Thirty years ago hard[...] the emancipation of th[e ...] accomplished by the ag[itat]ists. Yet, history told [...] negro had been set fre[e ...] temperance still remain[...]

The Judge then [drew a] parallel between [...] emancipation movem[ent ...] latter was an [...] an evil, supported by [...] by what was called the [...] be overthrown by the s[...] lic sentiment, which, f[...] came, plunged the natio[n ...] war, and led to the bre[...] ters. Then the nation[...]

Now, slavery havin[g ...] there no remedy for th[e ...] cation? There was o[...] total abstinence. All o[...] partial only. He denie[d ...] stimulants, in any [...] man mentally or ph[ysically ...] cases of disease, alcoh[ol ...] fect as medicine, but, i[n ...] hundred cases, it did m[...] Judge then entered in[...] Biblical wine. There wa[s ...] that wine was fermente[d ...] of nature were the sam[e ...] only reasonable to supp[ose ...] juice of the grape, pl[...] sure to ferment. The [...] wine in the Bible was a [...] tion, soon after the fl[ood ...] that of Lot, soon after [...] It led to intoxication, [...]

But, in any case, [...] ings of people [...] semi-barbarous age, w[...] with the American pe[ople ...] nineteenth century? I[...] dulged in intoxicating [...] worse for them, but it [...] lowed by the people of [...]

The speaker went on [...] of men who called them[selves ...] supposing that they nev[er ...] overstep the bounds of [...] know that from the l[...] drinkers the reeling co[...] were daily recruited? [...] promise between sobrie[ty ...] less in very exceptional [...]

He also dealt with the [...] ual power in cities in [...] shops. Was not that a [...] on the other side they [...] respectability of hum[...] should belong. They c[...] the holy cause, whose [...] and should prevail, wh[...] in the next, or some co[...] prediction. Sobriety [...] and its best means of [...] ligent public opinion, [...] mon sense. [Applause.]

The Judge concluded [...] and earnest work for [...] sobriety. He also allu[ded ...] in a spirit of ridicule, [...] Woman's Crusade." [...] melodramatic or ludi[crous ...] movement, but the [...] agitation of any kind [...] tion, which meant de[...] be "agitate." [Applause.]

The quartette sang [...] which addresses were [...] S. Trusdell and othe[rs ...] journed.

STREET IM[PROVEMENTS]

In the estimates of th[e ...] for the ensuing year is [...] for street improvement[s ...] to cover the city's part [...] following improvement[s ...]

Street improvement[s ...] for which

ASSESSMENTS HAV[E ...]

Walling, fencing, an[d ...] from Kinzie to North [...] and paving Thirty-sev[enth ...] Grove avenue to Vi[...] filling, and paving Th[...] to Twelfth street [...] Fourth avenue, fro[m ...] curbing, filling, and [...] west line of Michigan [...] walling, filling, and [...] Milwaukee avenue [...] Foster street, from [...] ing and filling Walde[n ...] Union; curbing, gra[ding ...] street, from Elizabeth [...] ing West Thirteenth [...] Loomis; filling West [...] Centre avenue to L[...] from Centre aven[ue ...] street, from Walle[r ...] ing Union street, fr[...] Twenty-second; filli[ng ...] from Blue Island ave[nue ...] filling Sebor street, fr[...]

Improvements for [...] passed by the Council [...]

ASSESSMENTS ARE IN [...]

Walling, filling, an[d ...] the viaduct to Chica[go ...] and paving North [...] Fullerton avenue; [...] Michigan street, fr[...] filling, and paving [...] alley in Wolcott's [...] walling, filling, and [...] Kinzie to Chicago av[enue ...] paving Archer avenue [...] curbing, grading, and [...] Douglas avenue t[o ...] filling, and paving [...] to Fourteenth [...] paving Taylor s[treet ...] curbing, grading, [...] from Twenty-ni[nth ...] grading, and paving [...] to Clark; walling, [...] street, from Madiso[n ...] grading, and paving [...] first to Thirty-third [...] paving Vincennes ave[nue ...] to Thirty-seventh [...] South Dearborn s[treet ...] third; walling, gr[ading ...] nue, from South [...] grading and paving [...] to Clark; wallin[g ...] Twelfth street, fr[om ...] avenue; walling, [...] street, from Blue Is[land ...] curbing, grading, and [...] from Lake to Depot [...] from West Eighteen[th ...] second street; paving [...] plaines to Halsted.

ORDINANC[ES ...]

Improvements ord[ered ...] which ordinances are [...] Curbing, filling, and [...] from Wells to Sedgw[ick ...] paving Wabash avenu[e ...] Twenty-second; wa[lling ...] Clark street, from [...] Court place, from [...] walling and filling W[...] Milwaukee avenue to [...] paving Jefferson stre[et ...] walling, filling, and [...] nue, from Ashland a[venue ...] filling, and paving F[...] Elizabeth; underin[g ...] Ogden avenue to W[...]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

TEMPERANCE.

A temperance mass-meeting was held in Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, last evening. The hall was hardly more than one-fourth filled, and the sexes were about evenly divided.

After the usual religious preliminaries, Deacon Woodbury was elected to preside.

THE CHAIRMAN.

The Deacon, on taking the chair, made an improviso speech, in which he dwelt upon the necessity of perseverance in the good cause of temperance, and said that steady work would exceed the effect of the recent exciting crusade. He described the degradation of an unfortunate young man, who wore kid gloves, whom he had seen drunk on the sidewalk that morning.

The Deacon also gave some interesting statistics of the intemperance labors of the new "Tivoli Gardens," in the vicinity of the Board of Trade. He had been told by a German that day that the Tivoli had, on the previous day, taken in $1,100, and used up some ninety-five kegs of beer. Was not that awful? It was indeed an evidence that the thirst for stimulants was still strong in the community.

The temperance quartette then sung a very pretty hymn to the stirring air of "Tramp, tramp."

JUDGE BOOTH.

The Chair then introduced the Hon. Henry Booth, Judge of the Circuit Court.

Judge Booth said that he supposed they all understood the object which had called them together, and he did not think it necessary to be prolix in his introductory remarks. In place thereof, he would give them some history of previous temperance movements, and some reflections on the one in which they were engaged. Thirty years ago hardly anybody thought that the emancipation of the slaves would have been accomplished by the agitation of the abolitionists. Yet, history told them that years ago the negro had been set free, although the cause of temperance still remained unsuccessful.

The Judge then proceeded to draw a parallel between the temperance and emancipation movements. He said the latter was an instance of how an evil, supported by precedents, by antiquity, by what was called the right of ownership, could be overthrown by the strong and indignant public sentiment, which, finally, when provocation came, plunged the nation into the vortex of civil war, and led to the breaking of Ethiopian fetters. Then the national conscience had rest.

Now, slavery having been wiped out, was there no remedy for the great curse of intoxication? There was only one radical remedy—total abstinence. All other remedies would be partial only. He denied the power of alcoholic stimulants, in any form, to do good to man mentally or physically. In exceptional cases of disease, alcohol might be used with effect as medicine, but, in ninety-nine out of every hundred cases, it did more harm than good. The Judge then entered into a disquisition about Biblical wine. There was a dispute as to whether that wine was fermented or otherwise. The laws of nature were the same then as now, and it was only reasonable to suppose that even the strong juice of the grape, placed in leather bags, was sure to ferment. The first recorded instance of wine in the Bible was a case of beastly intoxication, soon after the flood. The next case was that of Lot, soon after the burning of Sodom. It led to intoxication, and to something worse. But, in any case, what had the doings of people who lived in a semi-barbarous age, away in distant Asia, to do with the American people of the enlightened nineteenth century? If those old patriarchs indulged in intoxicating liquors, so much the worse for them, but it was no example to be followed by the people of to-day. [Laughter.]

The speaker went on to show the utter folly of men who called themselves moderate drinkers supposing that they never could be induced to overstep the bounds of prudence. Did they not know that from the long ranks of moderate drinkers the reeling columns of the drunkard were daily recruited? No, there was no compromise between sobriety and drunkenness, unless in very exceptional cases.

He also dealt with the centralization of political power in cities in the saloons and grog-shops. Was not that a sad contemplation? But on the other side they saw ranged the virtue and respectability of humanity, and to that they should belong. They should work together in the holy cause, whose principles were immortal and should prevail, whether in this generation, in the next, or some one more remote. It was a prediction. Sobriety should finally triumph, and its best means of advancement was an intelligent public opinion, directed by zeal and common sense. [Applause.]

The Judge concluded by urging perseverance and earnest work for the triumph of universal sobriety. He also alluded to what the journals, in a spirit of ridicule, perhaps, had called "the Woman's Crusade." There were, perhaps, some melodramatic or ludicrous instances in that movement, but the general idea was right, for agitation of any kind was better than stagnation, which meant death. Let the watchword be "agitate." [Applause.]

The quartette sang "The Bottle Song," after which addresses were delivered by the Rev. C. G. Trusdell and others, and the meeting adjourned.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

In the estimates of the Board of Public Works for the ensuing year is an item of over $800,000 for street improvements. That sum will be used to cover the city's part of the cost of making the following improvements:

Street improvements ordered by the Council for which

ASSESSMENTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED:

Walling, fencing, and paving LaSalle street, from Kinzie to North Water; curbing, grading, and paving Thirty-seventh street, from Cottage Grove avenue to Vincennes avenue; walling, filling, and paving Third avenue, from Jackson to Twelfth street; walling, filling, and paving Fourth avenue, from Jackson to Twelfth street; curbing, filling, and paving Lake street, from west line of Michigan avenue to Central avenue; walling, filling, and paving Carroll street, from Milwaukee avenue to Ashland avenue; paving Foster street, from Harrison to West Polk; walling and filling Waldo place, from Halsted to Union; curbing, grading, and paving Fulton street, from Elizabeth to Ashland avenue; filling West Thirteenth street, from Waller to Loomis; filling West Fourteenth street, from Centre avenue to Loomis, filling Hastings street, from Centre avenue to Loomis; filling Frank street, from Waller to Blue Island avenue; filling Union street, from Canalport avenue to West Twenty-second; filling West Sixteenth street, from Blue Island avenue to Loomis; walling and filling Sebor street, from Clinton to Jefferson.

Improvements for which ordinances were passed by the Council and

ASSESSMENTS ARE IN COURSE OF PREPARATION:

Walling, filling, and paving Wells street, from the viaduct to Chicago avenue; curbing, grading, and paving North Clark street, from Wells to Fullerton avenue; walling, filling, and paving Michigan street, from Larrabee to Cass; walling, filling, and paving North Dearborn street, from alley in Wolcott's Addition, to Illinois street; walling, filling, and paving Clark street, from Kinzie to Chicago avenue; walling, filling, and paving Archer avenue, from Halsted to the river; curbing, grading, and paving Lake avenue, from Douglas avenue to the city limits; walling, filling, and paving Fourth avenue, from Twelfth to Fourteenth; walling, filling, and paving Taylor street, from Clark to State; curbing, grading, and paving Calumet avenue, from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-first, curbing, grading, and paving Calhoun place, from LaSalle to Clark; walling, filling, and paving Market street, from Madison to Van Buren; curbing, grading, and paving Prairie avenue, from Thirty-first to Thirty-third; curbing, grading, and paving Vincennes avenue, from Douglas avenue to Thirty-seventh; curbing, grading, and paving South Dearborn street, from Thirtieth to Thirty-third; walling, grading, and paving Wabash avenue, from South Water to Michigan avenue; grading and paving Couch place, from LaSalle to Clark; walling, filling, and paving West Twelfth street, from Centre avenue to Ashland avenue; walling, filling, and paving Taylor street, from Blue Island avenue to Throop; curbing, grading, and paving Union Park place, from Lake to Depot place; filling Morgan street, from West Eighteenth street to West Twenty-second street; paving Meridian street, from Desplaines to Halsted.

ORDINANCES PREPARING.

Improvements ordered by the Council for which ordinances are in course of preparation:

Curbing, filling, and cindering Granger street, from Wells to Sedgwick; curbing, grading, and paving Wabash avenue, from Congress street to Twenty-second; walling, filing, and paving Clark street, from Harrison to Polk; paving Court place, from LaSalle to Fifth avenue; walling and filing West Division street, from Milwaukee avenue to Robey; walling, filling, and paving Jefferson street, from Harrison to Twelfth; walling, filling, and paving West Chicago avenue, from Ashland avenue to Wood; walling, filling, and paving Fulton street, from Canal to Elizabeth; cindering Western avenue, from Ogden avenue to West Twenty-sixth; paving Williams street, from Aberdeen to Centre avenue.

STREET OPENINGS, ETC.

City's portion of public benefits for new street openings, $50,000.

Extension of Milwaukee avenue, $40,000.

City's portion of expense for new lamp-posts, $4,000.

City's portion of expense for new water-service pipes, $500.

City's portion of expense for new private drains, $1,000.

City's portion of expense for new sidewalks, $8,000.

Amount required to refund excess to property-owners who have paid their assessments on old warrants, where the work was done under the old system, and where appeals have been taken, $32,598.98.

LOCAL LETTERS.

THAT PROTEST.

CHICAGO CHRISTIAN UNION, May 7, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you permit me to reply briefly to the protest of Mr. E. L. Sheldon in this morning's TRIBUNE, against the action of the Board of Government of the Chicago Christian Union, looking to a change of the name of the institution.

First—The action of the Board in recommending a change of the name of the society has not been hasty or ill-advised. The subject has been before the Board from time to time, for months past. The attachment of the members to the name "Christian Union" has been strong. But facts have been constantly demonstrating that the name was an unfortunate one, and a hindrance to the usefulness of the society, till the unanimous conviction has been reluctantly reached, that the best interests of the Union demanded that a change should be made of its corporate name.

At the regular meeting of the Board for April, held April 6, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the nature of the work in which this Association is engaged, and the confusion that has resulted from confounding it with other associations for different purposes, but with similar names, renders it highly desirable that the name of this Association be changed.

Resolved, That we recommend that the name of this society be changed from the Chicago Christian Union to the Chicago Athenaeum.

At the regular meeting of the Board for May, held May 4, the resolution was adopted—nine out of the ten members present, voting for it.

Second—In regard to the manner of giving notice of the meeting of the Union, the notices were published in the city items, which everybody reads, as the surest way of notifying the members. The membership of the Union is largely made up of young men and women living in boarding-houses, and making frequent changes of residence, and it has been found that of notices to members sent to the address given on our books, the largest number are returned by the Postmaster indorsed "not found."

Third—The support and even existence of the Union, has depended upon the Board of Government. The receipts from memberships have been less than one-half of the current expenses of the Union. The balance has had to be provided for by the Board at a sacrifice of time, effort, and means, of which no one not a member of the Board can form an estimate. And it was believed by the Board, that in view of these facts, having arrived at the conclusion that a change of name was necessary for the future success,—existence even,—of the Union, the members would be willing to accept the conclusions reached by the Board, and take the action recommended to be taken.

Fourth—The reasons for taking action upon the proposed change of name at this time: The Board is now arranging for a large public meeting in Kingsbury Hall next Monday evening, at which time the work of the Society will be brought prominently before the public by able and eloquent speakers, the object being to place the work of the Union upon a firm and substantial basis. And, as the Board has decided that a change of name is essential, and as all legal requirements could in the meantime be complied with, it was deemed best that the proposed action be taken at once, and if that proved to be in accordance with the recommendations of the Board, it could then come before the public with its new name.

Fifth—An examination of the books of the Society shows that Mr. E. L. Sheldon's membership expired Feb. 20, 1874; that it was of the lowest class of membership, being only $1 per annum; and, as there are 136 life-members who have become such by the payment of $100; 159 contributing members, by the payment of $10; and eighty-nine subscription-members, by the payment of $5 each; and, as Mr. Sheldon's interest in the Christian Union has not been sufficient to lead him to renew his membership for the last three months by the payment of $1, it would seem to me that a protest would have come with a better grace and more modesty from some person other than himself.

I fully sympathize with Mr. Sheldon in the hope expressed that "all the members of the Union who feel any interest in the past or future will be present Friday night." Nothing will give the Board more pleasure than to meet all the members at that time, and "explain what reasons may exist for this hasty and quiet action."

O. C. GIBBS.

THE ATHENÆUM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The article appearing in to-day's TRIBUNE, I fear, is calculated to mislead many persons as to the true meaning of the word "Athenæum." Webster defines it as, in ancient Athens, a place where poets, philosophers, and rhetoricians declaimed and repeated their compositions; in the United States, a building or an apartment where a library, periodicals, and newspapers are kept for the public; or for a reading-room, so-called. The Encyclopædia states that in modern times the name has been revived as an appellation for certain literary institutions.

As to the "prestige of the present name"—I think it greatly overrated. In fact, many persons are unwilling to join the institution on account of the word "Christian" in its title. Not that they are opposed to Christianity, but they prefer joining associations with less objectionable names. Besides, the word "Athenæum" expresses more fully the objects of the institution, while entirely doing away with objectionable features.

W. W. C.

CRIMINAL.

POLICE COURTS.

Justice Kaufman disposed of the following expressmen of the North Side by a fine of $5 each, for plying their vocation without a license, viz.: Henry Vitens, John Gobel, John Eckhoff, Peter Ulrich, Patrick Athern, Joseph Mazier, Robert Bancroft, Adam Leib, and Philip Daum.

Henry Davenport was arrested by Officer Ayers, of the West Side, last Wednesday, for an assault on a little boy in the vicinity of Twelfth and Halsted streets with a deadly weapon with intent to do bodily injury. Davenport was drunk, and shot the lad, inflicting a serious wound in the abdomen. His case was continued, by Justice Scully, yesterday, until the 15th inst., under $700 bonds, when the boy, it is hoped, will be able to appear against him.

Joseph Barclay visited the store of Mr. Newton, on State street, and walked off with a coat belonging to that gentleman's stock. From there Barclay went to a similar institution on the West Side, and took several articles in that store. On leaving, however, he was suspected, arrested, and the articles found on his person. He was furnished quarters over Wednesday night in the Union-street lock-up, and yesterday Justice Scully held him over to the Criminal Court in bonds of $500.

Dora Lavinsky, a Polish woman, was arrested Wednesday afternoon by Officer Roost, of the Union Street Station, who detected her shop-lifting in the store of H. Ericson, No. 126 Milwaukee avenue. After her arrest, the woman attempted suicide in her cell by hanging. She had torn her shawl into strips, and then tied them together, and in this manner made a rope of sufficient length and strength to suspend her from the ceiling of the cell. She was discovered and cut down in time to save her life. Immediately after she was cut down, she placed her head between an iron bar and the wall,—the bar extending across the cell, and about six inches from the wall,—and attempted to break her neck by twisting it. When taken out she was almost strangled, being black in the face. She seemed so persistent in her efforts to take her life, that it was necessary to station an officer in the cell with her during the night. Yesterday morning she was brought before Justice Scully to answer to the charge of larceny, and was held over to the Criminal Court in bonds of $200. The prisoner stated the cause of the attempt on her life was "pure meanness." Her son was in court, and stated that he know of no reason why his mother should wish to destroy herself. She was perfectly sane, and enjoyed good health, and he presumed her reason, "pure meanness." was correct.

Thomas Jefferson, a colored man, some few years ago married a white woman, Mary Jane Simmons. About six months ago, Jefferson was sent to the Bridewell, and since that time, he has left Mrs. Jefferson in quiet possession of the Jeffersonian mansion, No. 12 Taylor street. The woman, though deserted by the negro, was not alone, and has received the daily attentions of one who was a suitor for her ere she wedded Mr. Jefferson. Her legal lord and master hearing this, armed himself, and, Wednesday morning, shot at his wife, lodging a bullet from a derringer pistol in the thigh of Mary Pearce, a colored girl. Then seizing a hatchet, he chopped a hole in his wife's head. Their screams brought in an officer, who arrested the belligerent Jefferson and confined him in the Harrison street lock-up. Yesterday morning Justice Boyden held him over to the Criminal Court in bonds of $700 under the charge made by Mary Pearce of assault with intent to kill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Minnie Haase, through her attorney, Miss Alta M. Hulett, brought suit yesterday before Justice Haines against Seliz Fournek for forcible detainer of the two front rooms of the premises known as No. 241 Polk street. The case will be called Tuesday at 9 o'clock.

Mrs. J. H. Parker swore out a warrant yesterday against Jennie Jackson, who lives on Polk street, near Third avenue. Mrs. Parker claims that Jennie Jackson robbed her of her pocket-book, containing $70 and a lawyer's receipt for $300. Miss Jackson was arrested and gave bail for her appearance on the 18th inst., in bonds of $200, before Justice Haines.

Peter Davis, a hack-driver, was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out before Justice Boyden by A. B. Stone. Stone charges Davis with the larceny of a buggy, and claims that it was left at a wagon-shop on Archer avenue, near Halsted-st., for repairs. When finished, Davis, who owed the wagonmaker a bill for repairing his hack, directed that he give him credit on the bill for whatever he thought the buggy was worth. The wagonmaker did so. Mr. Stone found the stolen property there, and, on being informed who left it at the shop, caused the arrest of Davis, who appeared and gave bail in $300 for further appearance on the 11th inst.

B. Rosenthal, of the firm of Rosenthal & Rubenstine, on Canal street, between Polk and Taylor, is said to be a difficult person to collect a debt from. Last March a judgment was rendered against Rosenthal before Justice Daggett. An execution was issued and placed in the hands of Constable Best for the purpose of service. Best called on Rosenthal and was assaulted by him and driven off the premises. The execution was then placed in the hands of another official, who met with the same reception as the first. Constable Wallace, who was more valiant than those who had preceded him, concluded he would try his hand on Rosenthal. Before doing so, he secured the services of Jacob P. Stone, Frank P. Berry, and some ten others, to assist him. On their arrival at Rosenthal's, Wallace attempted to read the execution. Rosenthal snatched it from his hands and tore it up, and, with his wife and two employes of the place, resisted the officer, who, nevertheless, seized upon certain goods sufficient to satisfy the judgment. Wednesday a warrant was issued by Justice Haines for the arrest of Rosenthal, wife, and the two employes, who, from some reason unknown, have not yet been arrested. Yesterday Rosenthal swore out a warrant before Justice Boyden against Wallace, Stone, Berry, and the remainder of the party who assisted Wallace in levying upon the property, charging them with riot, larceny, and assault with a deadly weapon with intent to do bodily injury. The parties were all before Boyden, and the case set for hearing Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock.

A suit was before Justice Haines yesterday, which involved the duties of the City Commissionaires as carriers. May 1, Mr. R. W. Dobson, a surveyor in the employ of Paul Cornell, desired a stone containing a lithograph map of a piece of property removed from the lithographers, No. 124 Clark street, to his office on the fourth floor of the Republic Life building. He employed two of the Commissionaires with their hand-cart to remove the stone. They went to No. 124, and were informed by the lithographers that they could not surrender the stone without an order from the Superintendent of the Lithographing Company, who resided some distance south on Michigan avenue. Without consulting Mr. Dobson the Commissionaires occupied nearly two hours in searching for the Superintendent. Not finding that gentleman they returned to Dobson, who gave them an order on the lithographer for the stone, which was delivered to them, and they carried it to the foot of the elevator and there left it, and, going up-stairs, demanded of Mr. Dobson their money for services performed. Dobson refused to settle until the stone was delivered in his office. Thereupon the Commissionaires carried the cause of all the trouble to the office of the Company. Dobson immediately called at the office of L. Von Hoven, the Manager of the Commissionaires, and there offered to settle the bill when the stone was delivered. Mr. Von Hoven refused. Mr. Dobson then replevied the property. Von Hoven claimed the Commissionaires were common carriers, and as such could hold any property handled by them as security for payment for labor performed. Justice Haines decided that the Commissionaires were common carriers, but they had not performed their part of the contract with Mr. Dobson, as they did not deliver the stone at his office, and therefore the property belonged to Mr. Dobson. If Mr. Von Hoven claimed an account against Mr. Dobson, he must take other means than that of collecting it.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The sixth annual dinner of the Union College Alumni Association of the Northwest will be given this evening at the Tremont House.

A workingmen's mass-meeting, to protest against the Eight-Hour law by Congress, will be held Sunday week at Thielemann's Theatre.

Programmes of the first four concerts by the Caroline Richings-Bernard Old Folks can be had this morning at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s book-store.

The anniversary of the "Aregone Society" of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held in the church, corner Fourteenth street and Wabash avenue, this evening at 7:45 o'clock. The public at large are cordially invited to the musical and intellectual feast prepared for them without price. The Rev. J. O. Peck, of Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, will deliver the address.

There will be a meeting in the study of the Union Park Congregational Church, corner of Washington street and Ashland avenue, at 2:30 p. m. to-day, for the purpose of organizing a Board of Trustees for the Orphan Girls' Home.

The Sunday-School Superintendents of the city and suburbs are requested to be present at the Saturday noon prayer-meeting, to receive the children's pledges and medals.

The regular semi-monthly scientific meetings of the State Microscopical Society will be resumed at the library-rooms of the Academy of Sciences this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. Members of the Society, and all who take an interest in the science of microscopy, are invited to be present.

The Civil Engineers' Club of the Northwest meets Monday evening at the Academy of Science Building, No. 263 Wabash avenue. L. P. Morehouse will read a paper on "The Cost of Transportation on Railroads."

The horticulturists of Chicago will meet at the Exposition Building, on Michigan avenue, Friday, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of re-opening a horticultural society for this city. All are invited.

GENERAL NEWS.

A secret council of Catholic dignitaries has been in session at Cincinnati for several days, at which the advisibility of making Chicago an archdiocese, has been discussed.

In a fifteen-ball pool game at Foley's billiard hall, yesterday, one player pocketed seventeen balls in succession, and another player fifteen balls, both within the space of twenty minutes. Such a thing was never before known.

A team of horses attached to a dirt wagon, broke away in front of Garrity's saloon on West Madison street yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock, and dashed furiously east on Madison to Desplaines, colliding with an express-wagon, when they were stopped. Fortunately no injury was done.

It will interest those who are already preparing for next winter, by turning their attention to coal, to know that the dealers have favorably considered the advisability of making a reduction of $1 from present rates. After to-morrow hard coal will be $9 per ton. The dealers are to have another meeting to consult further on the subject.

The last considerable relic of the fire will soon be erased. Mr. Mackin, the purchaser of the Court-House ruins, has commenced the work of demolition, and the rubbish will be used for grading and filling North Clark street. The new jail is now in shape for the reception of prisoners, and it is expected that the general delivery will take place to-day, under the direction of the Sheriff and his Deputies.

The project started last summer, to have Sunday concerts in Lincoln Park, which was nipped in the bud by the Park Commissioners, again comes up this season, and this time with reasonable prospects of success. Mr. Hesing, the leader of the movement, has succeeded in working up the new Board to a proper appreciation of the musical needs of the public, and so it is confidently predicted that during the coming summer sweet sounds will be heard in Lincoln Park Sunday. Subscriptions are taking up for the purpose, the law forbidding the Commissioners to appropriate any money for music, and Mr. Hesing expects to have the first concert about the middle of June, a majority of the new Board being in favor of the movement.

PERSONAL.

George W. Peck, Esq., editor of the LaCrosse (Wis.) *Democrat*, formerly "Brick" Pomeroy's paper, is registered at the Palmer House.

A dispatch was received yesterday announcing the death of Louis J. Lull, whose recent exploits have occasioned considerable interest in the community. The message was sent to the sister of the Captain, who now resides in this city.

The Hampton colored students, a band of thirteen ex-slaves from the Hampton Normal School of Virginia, will visit Chicago in June to attend the grand reunion of the old Abolitionists to take place in this city. They will give a few concerts here before returning to the East. These students have given upward of 400 concerts in all parts of the East and Canada, and have won the most unqualified praise from the press and people.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—E. P. Stone, New York; C. B. Wicks, Youngstown; A. Wight, St. Louis; J. McCrea, Cleveland; J. H. Brodie, England; Charles Parker, U. S. A. . . . *Sherman House*—S. J. Kilduff, Peoria; A. Richberg, Havana; F. E. Atwood, Lincoln; S. A. Lovejoy, New York; S. N. Hinckley, Athens; S. W. Steward, Maine. . . . *Tremont House*—T. Peacock, Japan; H. C. Symmet, Canada; C. H. Lewis, Lockport; C. S. Brown, Milwaukee; J. L. Babcock; T. Honegger, Philadelphia; H. L. Aldrich, St. Louis. . . . *Palmer House*—A. Walker, Cincinnati; E. D. Wilcox, Peoria; C. E. Perkins, Burlington; C. H. Brainard, Albany; W. G. Gray, Louisville; F. W. Tracey, Buffalo.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

NORWOOD PARK.

The vexed question of the location of the Chicago & Western Pacific Air Line Railroad, seems now to be in a fair way to be settled. It is stated, on reliable authority, that this road will not pass through the new town of Alton, which is between Norwood and Jefferson, but will pass a little to the east of the central portion of Park Ridge, running through the new grounds of Col. Thomas P. Robb, crossing the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad a few rods east of the Cahfield depot, through the western part of Norwood; thence continuing south, passing in close proximity to the County Poor-House, until the Chicago & Pacific Road is reached, on which line the trains will be run to the junction of the latter and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, on which the trains will be run into the Madison street depot. There will be a depot at Park Ridge and a Norwood Park, giving both villages the advantage of competing lines.

This road will also pass through Wheeling. One hundred miles of road have been graded in Wisconsin, and the Company propose to build and put in running order that portion of the road between the State line and Chicago this summer and fall, so as to have trains running next winter.

The effect on real estate contiguous to the line of the road has been quite marked, many large sales having been made, which have not yet been recorded.

WHEATON.

Recently four of Mr. Kelley's sheep were killed by dogs and about fifty others wounded. The damage to his flock will be about $400. The people round about Wheaton are beginning to think of waging a war of extermination against all offending canines.

The Grand Army of the Republic is making preparations for decorating the graves of soldiers buried in and around Wheaton. Charles Devens, Commander-in-Chief, has issued an address, soliciting the aid and co-operation of all citizens.

The people of Wheaton have elected a Prosecuting Committee, and will vigorously prosecute all persons selling liquor, against the provisions of the State law. The people are working harmoniously, and evidently mean business. They intend, if such a thing be possible, to close every saloon in the village. A mass temperance meeting will be held Monday evening at the Baptist Church.

The Committee have the satisfaction of knowing that fortune has thus far smiled upon its efforts. They prosecuted one Matt Rickert for selling intoxicating liquors without a license. The trial was held before Justice Sedgwick. The jury found Mr. Rickert guilty of the offense charged against him, and brought in a judgment of $100. The defendant appealed. A large number of ladies were present, and much interest in the trial was manifested, as well as satisfaction with the result.

James D. Ward was recently caught between two cars, and was very much injured. His right arm was so bruised that amputation was necessary.

TURNER JUNCTION.

The corporation officers of Turner are: Trustees, L. C. Clark, J. H. Blakeley, J. B. Trull, A. H. Wiant, Frank Whilton, William Ripley. Police Magistrate, H. H. Smith. Constable, L. H. Ketchum.

There will be a meeting of the citizens of Turner at the school-house, Saturday, at 7:30 p. m., to make arrangements for the proper observance of the 30th of May. It is desired that a full attendance may be had.

NAPERVILLE.

The great event of the week in this town has been the election of Village Trustees. Two tickets were out, viz: "Sunday Law-and-Order," and the "People's Ticket," the latter being anti-temperance. The contest was exciting and close. J. H. Dunlap was elected President of the Board by but one vote out of 386 cast. The Law-and-Order men have a majority of the Board. What the result will be, remains to be seen. The temperance societies, both male and female, are in seeming good earnest.

The basement of the Methodist Church was dedicated last Sabbath, the Rev. John Adams, of Kankakee City, preaching morning and evening. Sufficient money to pay off all indebtedness was subscribed, and the society rejoice in a church free of debt.

Catholic Sisterhoods.

From the Baltimore Sun.

One of the most important meetings of Sisters of Charity that has ever transpired at St. Joseph's, Emmittsburg, Md., will occur on Sunday, the 9th inst. St. Joseph's (Emmittsburg) is the mother house of the Sisters of Charity in North America, and it has been the custom for many years to hold regular retreats for members of the community within its precincts. The present retreat will be attended by the Superioresses of all the religious institutions—academies, asylums, hospitals, etc.—governed by Sisters of Charity in this country. The retreat will probably continue for seven days.

On the 25th day of May there will be assembled at Angers, Department of Main-et-Loire, France, a body of religious ladies, drawn from nearly every civilized nation, and from many of the semi-civilized countries of the earth, to elect a chief officer for their order. The order is that of the Roman Catholic Sisterhood of our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, and there will be represented in the electoral council about 140 monasteries, located in Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Oceanica. The order, as is generally known, has for its object the reclamation and reformation of fallen women and girls, who either voluntarily present themselves for admission, or are committed to its custody by competent authority. Prior to 1835 this work was carried on only under the direction of isolated monasteries under various titles, but in that year the order became known as an organized body, having a supreme source of authority, and the exemplary lady, Marie De St. Euphrasie Pelletier, who then became its leader, held the office, through successive elections, for thirty-three years, or up to the time of her decease, in April 1868. According to the best obtainable information, the order now includes about 125 monasteries and nearly 30,000 nuns.

If Not True Love, What Can It Be?

Alfonso Bombardio was not only one of the most celebrated sculptors of his day, but he was also one of the most exquisite of coxcombs. Being extensively patronized by the Emperor Charles V., he was admitted at court, where, for a season, he reigned supreme as a leader of fashion and flirtation. It remained for a young lady of Bologna to administer a fitting punishment for his fulsome conceit. This lady chanced to be Bombardio's partner at a ball given by the Governor, and he improved the opportunity of making love in his most flippant manner. The lady did not even smile. Bombardio looked languishingly upon her, and heaved a deep sigh. Then, pressed his hand upon his bosom, with beseeching gaze and with a writhing almost of torture, he exclaimed: "Ah, sweet lady, if this be not true love I feel, what can it be?" "Perhaps," replied the beauty, with utmost innocence of expression, "*something bites you.*" The story got abroad, and from that day Bombardio grew wise in the matter of indiscriminate love-making.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago, May 7.

CLEARED.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Empire State, Milwaukee, light.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Scar Lady McDonald, Port Burwell, light.
Schr Pathfinder, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Thomas C. Street, Port Colborne, ballast.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr E. L. Danforth, Cleveland, coal.
Schr David Stewart, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Nimrod, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Emma L. Coyne, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Golden Rule, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Richard Winslow, Erie, coal.
Schr Wm. J. Preston, Oswego, coal.
Schr L. Seatoh, Charlotte, coal.
Schr Lyman M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Cecilia, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr E. A. Nicholson, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Manistee, lumber.

CLEARED.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, 12 brls oil and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 17 bales hay, 47 pkgs feed.
Stmr Brooklyn, Ogdensburgh, 10,000 bu corn, 250 brls pork.
Schr Fashion, Kenosha, 150 m lumber.
Schr S. H. Foster, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.
Schr Wollin, Holland, 800 bu corn, 20 machines.
Scow Black Hawk, Lincoln, 20 brls pork, 3 brls ale, 1 brl lard, and sundries.
Schr Higgie and Jones, Buffalo, 30,229 bu wheat.
Schr T. H. Howland, Ogdensburgh, 19,675 bu corn.
Schr George H. Waud, Cleveland, 14,639 bu corn.
Schr L. Doak, St. Joseph, 10,001 bu wheat, 2 tons hay, 10 bags beer.
Schr Calling Wood, Cleveland, 21,000 bu oats.
Bark Favorite, Buffalo, 30,000 bu wheat.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 250 bundles green hides, 15 dressed hogs, and sundries.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop Empire State, Buffalo, 19,369 bu corn, 700 brls flour, 38 bags seed.
Prop Horman, Duluth and intermediate ports, 16 brls meat, 440 bu corn, 105 brls flour, 40 brls whisky, 115 brls pork, sundries.

Illinois & Michigan Canal.

BRIDGEPORT, May 7.—ARRIVED—Chicago Belle, Utica, 62,000 bu corn; Cuba, Ottawa, 6,100 bu corn; Gracie Griswold, Minooka, 6,000 bu corn; Prop Mohawk Belle, Kankakee Feeder, 3,500 bu corn; Messenger, Kankakee Feeder, 5,400 bu corn.

CLEARED—Industry, Morris, 35 m lumber, 661 posts, 2,637 lb mdse; Lily, Morris, 37,500 ft lumber, 129 m lath.

BRIDGEPORT, May 7—7:30 p. m.—ARRIVED—Omaha, Seneca, 5,800 bu corn.

CLEARED—Josie, Havana, 88,890 ft lumber, 12 m lath.

Lake Freights

Were quiet at 3½c for oats, 4c for corn, and 4½c for oats to Buffalo by sail. The engagements were: Schrs Reed, Case, and Francis Berriman, wheat at 4½c; schr Summer Cloud, oats at 3½c, all to Buffalo; schr Montauk, wheat to Kingston at 8½c. Total, 4; capacity, 86,000 bu wheat and 27,000 bu oats. The prop Arabia was reported loading 50,000 bu of wheat for New York, via Buffalo, in the afternoon.

BUFFALO, May 5.—Dull, with shippers and carriers apart on coal. Shippers offer 25c ₩ ton to Chicago, and 75c@$1.00 is asked. Charters: Schr Butcher Boy, coal, Cleveland to Chicago Gas Works at 60c; schr Mineral State, water-lime to Detroit at 5c ₩ brl; schr N. C. West, same to Fremont at 5c; schr C. K. Nims, coal, Cleveland to Chicago on contract; schr Monitor, coal, Cleveland to Green Bay at 70c ₩ ton, and brick at $1 ₩ ton, and staves back to Cleveland at $1,350 for the load.

CLEVELAND, May 6.—There is no change, and matters are still dull, 50c free to Milwaukee and down town docks Chicago, and 60c free to Chicago Gas Works, being the ruling rates.

DETROIT, May 6.—Tonnage is superabundant, and rates are not only lower, but in the shipper's favor. The schr Blazing Star was taken for wheat to Oswego at 6c; capacity, 18,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE, May 6.—Charters: To Detroit—Schr Cuba, 10,000 bu oats and 5,000 bu corn, at 3½c per bu.

Leopold & Austrian's Lake Superior Line.

The steamer Norman, of Leopold & Austrian's Lake Superior line, left for Duluth, the first time this season, yesterday evening, with a large cargo of sundries. She has been thoroughly overhauled and caulked in and out, and looks now better than ever. The champion steamer Peerless, of the same line, is also loading at the dock foot of Washington street, and will leave here Monday evening. This vessel, which has long been renowned as the finest and most elegant steamer on the Lakes, has been newly painted and refitted, and now looks still better than she did heretofore. Her main saloon is 166 feet long without obstructions, 15 feet wide and 12 feet high, the roof presenting a perfect arch. She contains forty-five state-rooms, each of which is supplied with water from the general system of water-works. The beds are supplied with patent wire-bottom and hair mattresses, with lace and damask curtains. The floors are all covered with the finest patterns of Brussels carpet. The ladies' cabin receives its light from a stained glass dome, and is furnished with red plush furniture, and a magnificent piano. The furniture in the main cabin is green plush. At night the boat is illuminated by six beautiful chandeliers, and at the head of the stairway are two large bronze statues, each holding a lamp.

The steamer Hurd of this line is now at Milwaukee. She has received an entirely new passenger cabin, which is finished and fitted up with the same elegance as that of the Peerless. She will leave Milwaukee for Lake Superior Saturday.

Messrs. Leopold & Austrian will be happy to show their boats to such as would like to take a look at them whenever they are in port.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO.

Yesterday was one of the dullest days of the season, and but two lumber-vessels were at the market. The weather was clear, with a light wind from the southwest.

—During the general stagnation of marine business yesterday several of the tugs made long trips out on the lake, with the hope of finding something to do. A large fleet of tugs was lying all day idle near Wells street bridge.

—The bark A. P. Nichols, while loading with corn at one of our elevators, sprang a leak. She was immediately taken to Miller's dry-dock, and raised out of the water with a full load of corn on board. It was found that some of the seams under the hull, aft, had given way. She will be repaired in a day or two, when she will start for Buffalo. Chicago may be proud of possessing a dry-dock that can take in vessels drawing nearly 14 feet of water.

Among the lower lakers that have arrived at this port yesterday was the four-master R. Winslow, from Cleveland, with a load of coal for the Gas Company.

—The schr Pathfinder went ashore yesterday near Rush-street bridge. She was gotten off without trouble.

—The scow Sea Star pounded upon the bar at South Chicago Sunday, drawing only six feet of water. She has been taken to Miller Brothers' dry dock.

ELSEWHERE.

The *Mining Journal* of last Saturday says that Marquette harbor is still filled with broken ice. It does not extend a great distance in the lake, however, clear water being in sight from several points in the city. Compared with last year, the prospect is somewhat better, though it is not likely that the first arrival from below will be more than three days earlier than last season, when the Meteor reached there on the 18th of May, after working three days through sixty miles of ice. The building of the extension of the railroad merchandise pier at Marquette left the red and green light about the centre of the dock. It has been removed to the centre of the addition, and four gas-posts are to be set between it and the warehouse. Several new lights are also to be placed on the railroad pier. At the lighthouse things are in shape for the shipping season. The engine connected with the fog-whistle was started up a few days ago, and is ready for business. The light will be shown on the 12th inst.

—The Government steamer Ada, in command of Lieut. Lockwood, left Detroit, Tuesday afternoon, for the east end of Lake Ontario, charged with hydrography, building stations, and secondary triangulations. Assistants Wisner and Marr are charged with the triangulation connecting Lake Superior with Lake Michigan. Assistants Flint and Woodward will join the steamer Search in the triangulation of Green Bay.

—The tugs Winslow, Prindiville, Tarrant, Sampson, Pringle, and Gladiator have been very successful in releasing several of the fleet ice-bound at the Straits. They arrived at Detroit Tuesday, and transported their tows to Lake Erie, on their way to lower-lake ports.

—A dispatch received at Detroit Wednesday says all the canals of the St. Lawrence River were opened to navigation May 1, but the passage of vessels was stopped by the ice at the head of Beauharnois Canal. A channel of a mile in length was sawed through the ice to let propellers through. From Montreal to Quebec the river is clear, with the exception of an ice-bridge in the vicinity of Quebec of about six miles in length. On the lower side of this ice-bridge the steamship Sarmatian, the first boat from the Gulf, is waiting to get to Montreal.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Engagement of the Popular Artiste,
Maggie Mitchell.
Friday and Saturday Nights and Saturday Matinee, LAST PERFORMANCES of Charlotte Bronte's Heart Story,
JANE EYRE,
Which must be withdrawn in order to produce FANCHON on Monday.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.
WAIT—"WE ARE COMING."
THE ORIGINAL TROUPE.
ROYAL MARIONETTES,
And only ones that ever appeared in ST. JAMES HALL, LONDON, And now at Concert Hall, Phila., filling THEIR TENTH WEEK. Look out for two traveling Frauds, CLAIMING TO BE ORIGINALS.
MESSRS. McDONOUGH & EARNSHAW, Managers and Proprietors.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Closing Nights with Frank S.
CHANFRAU.
The greatest hit ever known is
KIT! KIT! KIT! KIT! KIT!
Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT ADELPHI.
THIS FRIDAY, AT 2 P. M.,
MATINEE BENEFIT
OF THE
Reynolds Bros.,
GEORGE AND CHARLES.
Unexampled list of Stars who have volunteered.
THE METEOR,
LEONA DARE,
Bobby Newcomb, Jee Brothers, Joe Children, C. B. Bishop, Alex Davis, Miss Polly Daly, Miss Jennie Morgan, Miss Frankie, Chas. Chrisdie and Pantomime Troupe, Sig. Constantine, The Kiralfy Ballet, Rosa Lee, Henry S. Page, Billy Courtright, Mike Kanane, Frank Lumbard, John Rickey, Mr. Boutwell, Ed. Marble, Wm. Eunice, Arnold Kiralfy, Leon Brothers, J. M. Freeman, Billy Rice, And a host of others, including the Splendid Orchestra of the Great Adelphi.
AN IMMENSE PROGRAMME.
Prices, 50c and 25c; secured, 25c extra.
TO-NIGHT.
LEONA DARE and THREE DWARFS.
PRICES AS USUAL.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Aimee and the French Opera Bouffe.
The public are respectfully informed that MLLE. MARIE AIMEE, On her return from Milwaukee, and previous to her departure for California, will appear at the above Theatre
TWO NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 8, at 8 o'clock,
BENEFIT OF
MLLE. MARIE AIMEE.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
AIMEE as......LA GRANDE DUCHESSE
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2,
LA BELLE HELENE.
AIMEE as......LA BELLE HELENE
SATURDAY EVENING, at 8, AIMEE'S FAREWELL.
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.
AIMEE as......EURYDICE
Reserved Seats, $1.50. Admission, $1. Gallery, 50 cts. Box sheet now open.

M'CORMICK MUSIC HALL.
"*One of the best performances of any sort I ever attended in my life.*"—ROBERT COLLYER.
Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees
NEXT WEEK,
Caroline Richings-Bernard's
OLDDE FOLKES'
ENJOYABLE CONCERTS.
Entirely different programme each evening.
Reserved seats to-day at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, 117 State-st., only 75 cts. *Carpenter & Sheldon.*

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL.
For a short season only—The Greatest of All Sensations—Commencing Tuesday, May 12,
BULLOCK'S ROYAL
MARIONETTES!
From Great St. James' Hall, London. The largest, grandest, and most costly
PUPPET-SHOW
In the world—Manipulators, Chorus, and Band—numbering over TWENTY ARTISTS.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels
Immense Success. The Greatest Bill of the Season.
THE BLACK SMUGGLERS!
FINALLY TRIUMPHANT!
"LES BRIGANDS NOIR!"
"BEAUTIFUL WALTZER!"
"MY ONLY FRIEND."
Every night during the week and Saturday matinee.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL.
The sensation of New York for the past six months,
Bullock's Royal Marionettes,
Opening as above on TUESDAY, May 12.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL.
BULLOCK'S ROYAL MARIONNETTES.
The original company from St. James Hall and Crystal Palace, London.
Opening Night—Tuesday, May 12.

FURNITURE.

THAYER & TOBEY
FURNITURE
COMPANY,
195 STATE-ST., cor Adams.
FACTORY: 86 to 92 West Randolph-st.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE
Comprised of the following First-class Full-Powered
STEAMSHIPS:

SARDINIAN	4,100	PERUVIAN	2,500
CIRCASSIAN	3,400	MANITOBAN	3,150
POLYNESIAN	4,100	NOVA-SCOTIAN	3,300
SARMATIAN	3,600	CANADIAN	2,800
HIBERNIAN	3,434	N. AMERICAN	1,784
CASPIAN	3,200	CORINTHIAN	2,400
SCANDINAVIAN	3,000	ACADIAN	1,350
PRUSSIAN	3,000	WALDENSIAN	2,800
AUSTRIAN	2,700	PHŒNICIAN	2,600
NESTORIAN	2,700	ST. PATRICK	1,297
MORAVIAN	2,650	NEWFOUNDLAND	1,500

DISPATCHED TRI-WEEKLY.
MAIL STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY AT 9 A. M.,
FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.
AND FORTNIGHTLY
FROM BALTIMORE,
Calling at Halifax for Liverpool.
CABIN passage to Liverpool, $70 and $80; Glasgow, $60 gold.
Steerage at Lowest Current Rates.
Freights from Europe at Reduced Rates. Cheapest and Shortest Routes.
ALLAN & CO., Agents, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st.

National Line of Steamships.
NOTICE.
This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its vessels, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.
Sailing from New York for LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN every SATURDAY.
Sailing from N. York for London (direct) every fortnight.
Cabin passage, $70, $80, currency; steerage, at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at lowest rates.
Drafts for £1 and upward.
WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House). Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF.
The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's New First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE.....April 4 | GLAMORGAN.......May 2
ANDES.........April 18 | PEMBROKE.......May 16
Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin, $75 and $80 currency. Second Cabin, $55 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff........$33.
Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE.
The Only Line Carrying the United States Flag.
Sailing weekly between Philadelphia and Liverpool.
Cabin, Intermediate, and Steerage
ACCOMMODATIONS UNSURPASSED.
Rates as low as any First-class Line. Through Tickets Lower than by other Lines.
Through to Chicago from British Points, $29.50 Currency.
Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent, at low rates.
Office, 138 LaSalle-st., S. W. cor. Madison, Chicago.
J. H. MILNE, Western Agent.

STATE LINE.
To Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool, Londonderry, &c.
STATE OF GEORGIA sails.......May 2
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA sails.......May 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA sails.......May 30
FROM PIER 36, NORTH RIVER, N. Y.
Weekly Sailings next Summer.
Rates of passage: Cabin, $60 and $80 gold; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid, $31 currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
For further particulars apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, New York.

ANCHOR LINE.
From New York to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland and Continental Europe every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Cabin from $65. Steerage from $25. United States Currency. British ports to Chicago, $34. Sight Drafts at lowest rates. Apply at Company's Office, N. E. cor. LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	† 3:35 p. m.	§11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	* 1:00 p. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis and Texas Fast Ex.	§ 9:45 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Ex. via Jacksonville Division	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:45 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Madison & Prairie du Chien, Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, Prairie du Chien, & Northern Iowa, Mail	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:35 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 3:55 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:35 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 4:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Texas Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.

*Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
St. Paul & Winona Passenger	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	6:10 a. m.	10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	*†9:40 p. m.	‡§6:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:30 a. m.	§ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	§ 8:30 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Office of Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, 52 Wall-st.
NEW YORK, April 30, 1874.
The annual meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at 1 o'clock p. m. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, 52 Wall-st., New York, for registration on or before the 4th of May, proximo.
ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
April 28, 1874.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the third day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.
JOHN F. TRACY, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago South Branch Dock Company for the election of Directors of said Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 123 Wabash av. in the City of Chicago, at 10 a. m. Wednesday, June 3, A. D. 1874. E. G. MASON,
Secretary of Chicago South Branch Dock Company.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HATFIELD HOUSE, Massena Springs,
On Raquette River, three miles from St. Lawrence River,
Will open JUNE 1, for reception of guests. Accommodations first-class. The hotel is entirely new, and has been fitted and furnished with every modern convenience. Good fishing and hunting.
The proprietors have determined to present a house in every way worthy of patronage. The waters are highly recommended by the medical faculty in wide range of disease. Address HATFIELD BROS., Massena Springs, St. Lawrence Co., New York.

GENERAL NOTICE.

W. C. WATTS & CO.,
21 Brown's Building, Liverpool,
Solicit consignments of Provisions, Lard, &c., and execute orders for the purchase and sale of same for future shipment or delivery. Advances made on consignments, and all information afforded by our friends, Messrs. Full & Flash, No. 25 William-st., New York.

Property Owners, Attention!
Until 15th inst. Tax Sale Certificates held by the City of Chicago can be redeemed at 12 per cent premium, after which date the rate will be increased to 25 per cent.
S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.
CHICAGO, April 1, 1874.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

NO ONE SHOULD FAIL to read DR. A. G. OLIN'S great work, "Thirty Years Among the Afflicted." Thousands saved from an early grave. Thirty Lectures, especially to Young Men, in book form, delivered before the CHICAGO MEDICAL INSTITUTE. Price 25 cts., post paid. Office, 187 Washington-st., Chicago. Consultation free. Call or write. Patients provided with board and rooms.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO,
May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$2.50
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted. 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included. 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Aime Opera-Troupe. "La Grande Duchesse."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Frank Chanfrau. "Kit, or the Arkansas Traveler."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Maggie Mitchell. "Jane Eyre."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels. Minstrelsy and comicalities. Burlesque "Les Brigands Noir."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. Afternoon: Benefit of the Reynolds Brothers. Variety performance. Leona Dare, the pantomime of the "Three Dwarfs." Evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A., F. and A. M.—Hall No. 122 LaSalle-st.—Special Communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Master.
E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, May 8, 1874.

In spite of all rumors to the contrary, we have good reason to believe that Mr. Elihu B. Washburne will not give up his position as Minister to France to accept the Secretaryship of the Treasury, even if has been offered to him.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson has made the first speech of his campaign for an election to the United States Senate from Tennessee. He followed, without deviation, the programme which he had previously announced. The articles of his creed are: Specie-payments and a reduction of State taxation.

A bill is now before the Canadian Parliament incorporating the International Transportation Company with $5,000,000 capital. The object of the Company is somewhat vaguely set forth in the dispatches, but it is understood to be the transaction of a general freight business by steam-navigation. On this side of the border, "International" is as often as not the specious title of swindling operations; they may use the word in a better sense in Canada.

Gov. Shepherd has explained why he allowed the DeGolyer & McClelland Paving Company to use up a large amount of prepared material after he had reason to believe that the "ironized" pavement was worthless. He says that a certificate was received from the Chicago Board of Public Works to the effect that the pavement laid by the Company in Chicago was as good as any other. This explanation is defective. It assigns no ground for breaking the contract with DeGolyer & McClelland after the prepared material was disposed of. It also fails to make clear the object of Mr. Farwell's visit to Washington, unless we are to believe that he was the messenger chosen to carry to headquarters the precious deliverance of the Chicago Board.

Important items of railroad news are given in another column. An agreement has been signed by representatives of the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Companies to subscribe $2,500,000 each for the completion of the Canada Southern Railroad. Bondholders of the road have pledged $2,000,000 for the same purpose. Another piece of news has regard to the secret history of the famous Lake Shore pool, consisting of Horace F. Clark, James H. Banker, and Augustus Schell, whose operations were exposed last fall. Banker has instituted a suit against Vanderbilt for the recovery of certain property pledged to secure the Lake Shore Company from loss. The contentions of Vanderbilt and his foes will hardly excite popular sympathy for either party.

Elsewhere will be found a letter from Washington to the St. Louis *Republican*, giving what is declared to be a "not unauthorized" statement of Senator Schurz's political views and purposes. He desires to return to the Senate, but does not ask or expect a re-election at the hands of either the Democratic or the Administration party. He believes that the situation in Missouri is ripe for the inauguration of "an Independent, Anti-Party, Anti-Monopoly movement of the People," based upon the grand issue, "Shall the People govern themselves?" and proposes, as soon as the Congressional session closes, to devote himself to the work of organizing a popular campaign against the moneyed and military oligarchy which now controls the Government of the nation.

There is no rest for the Captain-General of Cuba. He has undertaken the general regulation of terrestrial affairs within his jurisdiction, and this he finds is a big job, even for a Captain-General. Since specie has been driven out of the island by the issue of an irredeemable paper currency, the railroad companies have been allowed to increase their rates at stated intervals, and it is about as much as the Captain-General can do to keep them within bounds. Altogether, the application of inflation principles in Cuba has not produced the benefits which, according to the paper-money men, would flow from the adoption of a similar policy in this country. A new and inviting field of operations is suggested to the railroad regulators in Wisconsin by the report of Captain-General Concha's operations. Large issues of "blood-sealed" currency would have a startling effect upon arbitrary schedules of maximum rates.

The Chicago produce markets were generally steady yesterday, with an easier feeling, and rather less than the average of business doing. Mess pork was dull and a shade lower, closing at $16.50@16.55 cash, and $16.55@16.60 seller June. Lard was quiet and unchanged, at $10.15@10.20 per 100 lbs cash, and $10.20@10.25 seller June. Meats were in fair demand and steady, at 6c for shoulders, $8.70 for short ribs, 9c for short clear, and 10¾@11¼c for sweet-pickled hams. Lake freights were dull and unchanged, at 4c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were in light demand and steady, at 94c per gallon. Flour was quiet and dull. Wheat was moderately active, and 1c lower, closing weak at $1.23⅜@1.23½ cash, $1.24⅜@1.24½ seller June, and $1.27 for No. 2 Minnesota. Corn was less active, and unchanged, closing weak at 63c for No. 2, and 64@64½c seller June. Oats were less active, and ½c higher, closing at 49c cash, and 48½c seller June. Rye was quiet, and 1c higher, at 93@93½c. Barley was dull at $1.40@1.43 for No. 2. Hogs were in fair demand, but all grades below choice ruled 10c lower. Sales at $4.50@6.00. The cattle and sheep markets were unchanged.

Another development in the Arkansas war is reported this morning. The Supreme Court, having got safely out of the clutches of Gov. Baxter's deputies, has rendered a decision affirming the legality of Brooks' pretensions. This action, if advices from Baxter's camp may be trusted, is of little importance one way or the other. The Court has stultified its previous record, and, it is asserted, ignored a statute which requires a decision of this nature to be rendered by a full Bench. In Arkansas, as in Illinois, the Legislature is made the judge of contests for the office of Governor. Baxter has already been wrongfully but legally confirmed in office, and, while his claim to being the *de facto* Governor remains as good as that of Brooks, he will not be alarmed by the thunders of the Supreme Court. We see no reason to alter the view of the situation in Arkansas already presented in these columns.

The first criticism made by the organ of the repudiationists in this city on the new Senate Finance bill is, that it is going to increase the national debt, in spite of the fact that the last section of the bill says that "Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize any increase of the principal of the public debt of the United States." When the vetoed bill was under discussion, the repudiation organ ignored this consideration, although it provided for a direct increase of the national debt of $44,000,000 by issuing that amount of legal tenders, besides an indirect increase by the consequent depreciation of Government notes and bonds. The present Senate bill, however, provides only for an exchange of non-interest-bearing and irredeemable notes for bonds, their place to be supplied by double the amount of National Bank notes. This is changing a portion of the debt from an unfair and discreditable into a fair and creditable obligation. Probably this is just what the repudiation organ objects to. But the present bill does not and cannot increase the public debt one dollar.

The replies to our circular to ascertain the position of the Western press on the veto continue to pour in. We heard yesterday from the States lying near at hand. The Indiana inflation phalanx arrived, and was duly put in line. Owing to this, the friends of repudiation gained thirteen more than those of honesty did. The right has still a majority of ninety. There are twenty-nine timid journals balancing themselves with great dexterity on top of the fence. If our majority is retained, as it will be, almost all these faint-hearts will hear a loud call to this side of the dividing-line. The report given below of the standing of 607 papers in the nine Western [illegible] may be relied upon as absolutely accurate. Ere long, about every Western journal will be duly classified. We subjoin the list as it stands at present:

	Sustain the veto.	Oppose the veto.	On the fence
Illinois	97	83	16
Indiana	27	37	..
Michigan	74	18	6
Wisconsin	49	21	1
Minnesota	14	2	..
Iowa	56	48	2
Missouri	10	23	..
Kansas	5	11	3
Nebraska	2	1	1
Totals to-day	334	244	29
Totals yesterday	268	165	29
Added to-day	66	79	..

The Territorial press, which does not appear on this record, is, as a rule, according to our exchange-list, decidedly opposed to inflation.

THE NEW CURRENCY BILL.

The Senate Committee on Finance have reported, in the form of a substitute for the House Free-Banking Bill, an entirely new bill to determine and regulate the amount of currency, bank and national. The bill fixes the maximum of the greenback issue at the amount now outstanding, $382,000,000. It then abolishes all the restrictions upon the amount of the National Bank note circulation, which is now $354,000,000. It abolishes the requirement that banks shall keep a reserve equal to 25 per cent of their circulation. The only reserve to be kept is that based on deposits. Included in this reserve is one-fourth of the coin annually received by the banks as interest on the bonds deposited by them as security for their circulation. Estimating this interest on the whole authorized issue at $25,000,000 annually, the bank reserves would be converted into gold at the rate of $6,250,000 per annum. The bill provides that each bank shall keep on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in legal-tender, an amount equal to 5 per cent of its circulation; and, when the notes of said bank are presented at the Treasury for redemption, they shall be redeemed from this fund, which shall be maintained by each of the banks. All other reserves of the banks shall be kept in their own vaults, and all laws authorizing them to deposit such reserve elsewhere are repealed.

The most important of the new features of the bill is the requirement that, for each additional million of dollars of notes issued to the National Banks, there shall be retired $500,000 of Treasury-notes; and that this *pro-rata* reduction shall continue until the whole amount of Treasury-notes outstanding shall be reduced to $300,000,000. To effect this retirement of the Treasury-notes, the Secretary is authorized to sell Government bonds, the notes received therefor to be retired and canceled. After Jan. 1, 1877, greenbacks may be presented for redemption, in sums of $1,000 and multiples thereof, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to redeem in gold coin or to issue gold bonds in exchange. The bonds thus to be exchanged are to be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, ten years after date, in coin, and are to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. With the notes so received, the Secretary may purchase other bonds, or redeem the public debt, or pay them out for Government expenses. This plan will keep the greenbacks at the permanent issue of $300,000,000. Nothing in the act, however, is to be construed as authorizing an increase of the public debt.

This bill is an improvement upon all the bills which have hitherto been considered. It furnishes the country with what is considered necessary to meet public exigencies in a free system of banking, by which the present monopoly is destroyed, and any and every body who has the capital can have banks and bank-notes to any amount. The law contemplates an increase in the bank circulation of $164,000,000, which is just double the amount of greenbacks to be retired, making with the present issue an aggregate of $518,000,000. When this circulation has been attained, the Treasury-notes will be $300,000,000, making together a paper currency of $818,000,000. This will be an increase, if the bank circulation be taken, of $82,000,000 over the present amount, or $108,000,000 over what it was before the Treasury issued any part of the so-called "reserve." But the currency so issued will have a more solid basis than has been provided heretofore, and will come out only according to demand.

The bill repeals some of the many restrictions upon banks, especially in the matter of keeping a reserve on the circulation. This was a wholly unnecessary restriction, because the whole Banking law rests upon the assumption that the circulation is amply secured by the deposit of bonds. The requirement that the banks shall keep a reserve equal, in the larger cities, to 25 per cent, and in the country towns to 15 per cent, of their deposits, is retained.

The persons and localities which have been clamoring for more currency have now the opportunity to obtain it. A hundred and sixty-four millions of additional bank circulation are offered to whoever wants it and can furnish the security therefor. If the country really needs more currency, here is ample opportunity. Any locality in the United States can secure all the currency it needs; and this privilege will determine the question whether the real want of these localities is currency or capital.

The bill provides that, as the bank circulation expands, the circulation of Treasury-notes shall contract to the extent of 50 per cent of the bank expansion. These notes are to be exchanged or redeemed in 5 per cent bonds. The present 5 per cent bonds are selling at about par in gold, at this time. The redemption, therefore, will be at par in gold, and the effect will be, should any opportunity for redemption be offered, to advance the value of the greenbacks towards par in gold. In providing further for the redemption of all greenbacks, either in gold coin or gold bonds, after Jan. 1, 1877, the bill furnishes a simple and practical means for resuming specie payments, which, if carried out, will make greenbacks absolutely at par with gold.

The bill is commendable because it proposes something certain and definite, and gives some system to our present irresponsible and irregular practices and performances in finances. It will give stability to the public credit. We do not think it will have much other effect. We do not anticipate that the bank circulation authorized by it will be applied for to any very great extent. Except in localities where the banking business is good outside of the privilege of issuing circulating notes, it will make little difference. It is possible that the capital so largely withdrawn during the last few years from legitimate business, to be invested in unproductive railroads and vast schemes of speculation, may gradually be extricated and find investment in additional banks. The retirement or redemption of the greenbacks, however, is dependent on the expansion of the bank-note circulation, and will therefore be neither sudden nor rapid. But the great value of the passage of this act will be the assurance it will give the country that no increase of the legal-tenders can take place, and that whatever expansion in banking circulation may occur will be indirectly offset by a corresponding advance by the Government in the direction of specie payments. This bill has to be debated, and has to pass through the ordeal of two Houses of Congress that are hostile to it, if we may judge by past experience. It may be disastrously amended, or it may be made more perfect; but as reported it is the best measure that has yet been submitted to Congress. If it becomes necessary to tack on vitiating amendments in order to secure its passage, we have the assurance of President Grant that he will veto any measure that jeopardizes the national credit, and so we may rely upon a permanent check. If Congress, however, sincerely wishes to give stability to the business of the country, and, at the same time, furnish all the money which is legitimately demanded by the requirements of trade, it will promptly pass the new Senate bill. Here is a legitimate means of inflation if the country needs more currency, and still a constant check if no more money is required. It is a measure which enables the demand to regulate the supply, and provides the "elasticity" for which we have heard so much clamor of late.

THE FARMERS AND THE CURRENCY.

When the Advisory Committee of the State Farmers' Association voted down the resolution condemning the President for vetoing the inflation bill and for not vetoing the salary-grab bill, it was no indication of the sentiment of the farmers nor of the Committee. The resolution was voted down merely because the Committee felt it to be beyond their province to take any action which would commit the people they represented. This Committee was charged simply with the task of fixing the time and place for holding the Convention in case it was decided that the farmers should go into politics as an independent party. The vote was, therefore, no indication of the feeling among the farmers on the currency question. This is left for them to express at their Convention in Springfield, and the question will undoubtedly exert considerable influence in the selection of delegates. But those who believe that the farmers all side with Messrs. Morton and Logan in favor of a depreciated money and a breach of the national faith, will be enlightened by the following dispatch to the Chicago *Journal* of last evening:

> I have had a conversation with W. C. Flagg, the President of the State Farmers' Association, and also with the Chairman of the State Advisory Board, which has just adjourned, and have learned that he is a strong advocate of the President in his veto of the inflation bill. Mr. Flagg says that there is also a strong feeling in Grant's favor among the farming classes, so far as he has seen, and he fears that there will be much danger of the Farmers' Association wrecking their first political launch on this rock.

The main fact contained in the above is of interest; the attempt to adapt that fact to the *Journal's* opposition to the farmers is abortive. Because there is a strong feeling among the farmers in Grant's favor on the veto question, it does not follow that the farmers will not enter just as heartily into their independent movement as if no such feeling existed. Does Gen. Grant represent the Republican party in this issue, or do Messrs. Morton and Logan? Pending the decision, it is not likely that the farmers, favoring one side or the other, will care to act with a party divided against itself, the success of which would leave the country in a State of uncertainty as to the final solution of the most important question before it. Congress may or may not adopt the new Senate finance bill,—we hope it may,—but in either case there is a new dissension and additional uncertainty in the Republican party. The blow has been struck, the split made, and it will widen in spite of every effort to close it. If no financial measure is agreed upon by Congress, the party will furnish an evidence of division and incapacity. If the new Senate bill is adopted, the repudiation Senators and Congressmen will come home defeated, but their stake is too large to be readily surrendered. In every possible view of the case, the currency question provides a new reason for independent political action. If the impressions of Mr. Flagg, the President of the State Farmers' Association, be correct, the independent movement in this State is in the right direction. It will enlist the co-operation of the "hard-money" Democrats, and attract all those in the Republican party who prefer a stable currency to the danger of an unstable currency under the control of a party that is divided on the question. Sound views on the currency question will increase the strength of the independent movement incalculably.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

A vote on the bill appropriating $3,000,000 in aid of the National Centennial Scheme was reached in the Lower House of Congress yesterday. The bill was refused a third reading by 92 to 138. A motion to reconsider and to lay that motion on the table was then made by Mr. Hale, of Maine, his object being, of course, to prevent the revival of the bill during the present session. When the roll was being called on this proposition, the Pennsylvania members pleaded piteously for a respite, and succeeded in changing enough votes to defeat it by 117 to 120. A reconsideration of the bill was then ordered, and, pending a motion to table the whole matter, the House adjourned. Previous to the taking of the first vote, Messrs. Dawes and Hawley fell foul of each other, and a personal altercation ensued. Mr. Hawley, it should be borne in mind, is President of the Centennial Commission, and committed body and soul to its attempts upon the National Treasury. His speech in favor of the bill was a creditable piece of special pleading; but in the passage-at-arms with Mr. Dawes he appeared at great disadvantage. Mr. Dawes had urged the inability of the Government to keep its faith as regards the sinking fund as a reason why it could not honorably allow an appropriation for self-glorification. Mr. Hawley evaded the issue, and answered, with much temper, that he was tired of this talk about national bankruptcy, dishonor, etc.; he intimated that Mr. Dawes ought long ago to have reported a tax-bill with a view to making good any deficit in the National Treasury.

Such talk as this, Mr. Hawley ought to know, will not divert attention from the real question under discussion. This is the propriety of spending money for what even he must concede to be a luxury at a time when the necessary expenses of the Government are met with the greatest difficulty. It is not true, as the advocates of the Centennial bill assert, that the Government impliedly guaranteed the Exposition by issuing an invitation to foreign nations to participate in it. Such a guarantee could not legally be made; it is disavowed in the bill organizing the Commission and in a circular sent out by the State Department to the European Governments. The best course for Mr. Hawley and his supporters in Congress to adopt is to drop the international feature of the exhibition at once. By making proper exertions, the plan can still be carried out in all its details, so far as this country is concerned; and in this manner all the ends of a National Centennial will be compassed, not only with greater ease, but with the certainty of reflecting far more credit upon the nation than would accrue from the partial execution of a grander design. In view of the wretched failure at Vienna last year of an International Exposition supported by the Austrian Government and appealing for patronage to a thickly-populated country, a similar undertaking in the United States would be criminally foolish, and pre-ordained to end in making the American people and Government objects of "international" ridicule and commiseration.

THE MATERIAL OF MONEY.

We print in another column the defense of the editor of the Canton *Register* of his theory, that the material of which money is made is of no significance. Mr. Magie's argument will seem plausible to many, and it certainly is ingenious. But then it is neither more plausible nor ingenious than many an argument which might be adduced against the heliocentric theory of the universe, or certain well-established principles of physics or chemistry. And when we undertake to reason against the views expressed in our correspondent's letter, we feel very much as we should were we called upon to prove that the earth moved around the sun or that iron might be made to float upon water. Spite of Mr. Magie's logic, we still believe that the material of which money is made is a matter of very great significance, and that Mr. Magie's views are "visionary, unsound, and extravagant." Were Mr. Magie acquainted with the history of money in France and the United States alone during the last century, he would find his views refuted. Let him study the history of American currency as written by Prof. Sumner, of Yale, the history of Law's Bank, of the French assignats, and he will meet with a refutation of his theory by the logic of facts. He will, besides, be satisfied that when he wrote the letter which we publish he did not have the "same facts" before him as some others, and was not, therefore, in a way to give an opinion on them "as good as anybody's." Besides, even if we admit that Mr. Magie's opinion is as good as anybody's, we are not willing to grant that it is better than everybody's, which we would have to concede were we to accept his views as to the material which should enter into the composition of money, and which are contradicted by the views of every thinker or writer of eminence on the question, from Adam Smith to Michel Chevalier.

Indeed, Mr. Magie's argument is fallacious from beginning to end. He starts with wrong premises, and naturally enough reaches wrong conclusions. He defines money to be simply a medium of exchange, which it undoubtedly is, and forgets practically that it is also a measure of value. We do not agree with him that all we want money for is to effect exchanges. We want it also to measure for us how much of one commodity we shall exchange for another,—and to measure it accurately, at least as accurately as possible. This initial error of Mr. Magie runs through his whole argument and vitiates it from the first line to the last. The essential quality of money, he says, is confidence,—confidence that others will take it from us at the value we have allowed for it; and this quality of confidence is to be imparted to it by the power and authority of Government. Had Mr. Magie studied his case better, he would have found that governmental authority, or power, cannot impart confidence to the public, or make one take such money from another at the value he gave for it. How comes it that Government authority has not been able to prevent the depreciation of the greenback? How comes it that it has never been able, from day to day, to make one person take it from another at the value which that other gave for it? Our own paper money is now at a discount of, say, 10 per cent, and what is that but a partial rejection by the people of the greenback,—a rejection which all the Governments in the world could not prevent any more than they can prevent a stone thrown into the air by the hand of man from returning to the earth? If government can inspire confidence, and by inspiring confidence fix the value of money, why does it not make the greenback dollar worth what it purports to be worth—a dollar in gold? A dollar is more than a name. It represents a concrete thing, a thing of a certain weight, volume, and specific gravity, just as Mr. Magie is not a name only, but a gentleman who lives, moves, and has a being in Canton, and entertains very fallacious ideas on the question of the currency.

Mr. Magie's illustration of the ticket is a most unfortunate one. The ticket which admits a man to the opera-house or to a ride of fifty miles in a railway car, is, of course, worth nothing intrinsically, except what it is worth as a piece of paper. In this it is not unlike the greenback. But between the greenback and the ticket there is this difference: the ticket is evidence of something paid already, the greenback is a promise to pay something in the future. Were the greenback the evidence of gold deposited somewhere, and which the holder might demand on presentation of his evidence of title, it would be like the ticket, and would not depreciate. We notice that our correspondent accepts the cost of production as the measure of value. Estimated by this measure, we would like him to tell us what the value of the greenback is. Evidently, the cost of production,—the cost of production of a piece of paper four or five inches in length by two or three in breadth.

The great objection to the theory of money advocated by Mr. Magie is that money made of anything or based on anything except the precious metals cannot be a measure of value. That which measures value should have value itself, as that which measures length should have length. And as that which measures length, the yard-stick, for instance, should not vary in length, so that which measures value should not itself be subject to fluctuations in value. The great argument in favor of "hard money" is that it is the medium of exchange the least liable to fluctuate. It is a matter of fact that the precious metals vary least in value of all commodities from year to year, or decade to decade, or century to century. Another fact is that paper money, wherever used, has fluctuated in value more than any other species of money that ever had circulation.

We are inclined to believe that, spite of his advocacy of paper money, Mr. Magie would, if he had his choice to-day, prefer gold to greenbacks. If Mr. Astor owed Mr. Magie $100,000 and gave him his option to claim it in gold or greenbacks, he would claim it in gold. And, under similar circumstances, every other creditor in the country would do the same. Does not that show that the material of which money is made is a matter of some significance? Does it not show, too, that our paper money is the creature of power and not of confidence? Accepting Mr. Magie's definition of money, we would have to hold still that metallic currency is the best, as it is the only currency that "others will take from us at the value that we have been allowed for it." No one can feel certain that paper money will at any time be taken from him at the value he was allowed for it, nominally it may be, really it seldom is; and this is inevitable, for its value is not intrinsic. We have devoted so much space to our Canton friend because his arguments are calculated to mislead those who have given little thought to the subject of money.

ARBITRATION COURTS.

The differences arising between laborers and their employers are exceedingly numerous, and growing more so every day. A strike is the form which these differences generally assume. How long a strike may last depends simply on the length of time during which the laborers can dispense with employment or their employers with the services of labor. It were well for the sake of national well-being that there never were a strike; but, as there will be strikes, the next best thing is that they should be as few and as short in duration as possible. Any measure looking towards the prevention of these difficulties or towards a mitigation of the injuries they entail, should be welcomed by the public generally as well as by laborers and their employers. Now it is not a little strange that, whereas much has been done, if not to hinder strikes altogether, to find a speedy solution for them when they occur, both in England and in France, little has been done in America, where they are at least as frequent. England, by an act of Parliament passed last year, and known as the "Arbitration Act," has established what we may call Arbitration Courts, to take cognizance and have jurisdiction of cases of strikes, wages, etc., and France has moved in the same direction. The English Arbitration Courts have all the authority and power usual in other legal courts.

The advantage of these tribunals is, that the Judges have cognizance only of the differences between capital and labor, and that they are elected by and from the ranks of employers and employes themselves. It is proposed that the laborers and employers shall elect each one-half the Judges of the courts, and a French writer suggests that the members of the court from the ranks of the capitalists should be elected by the laborers, and those from the ranks of the laborers by the capitalists. It is thought that this mode of proceedings would give a court more acceptable to both parties than if the capitalists chose their own Judges from their own ranks and the laborers their Judges from theirs. This method of election would give an even number of Judges. The odd one, it was proposed, should be elected by the laborers or their employers, as lot might decide.

There can be little doubt that many a difference which now works untold mischief to the country would be compassed by means of these courts, and they might even prevent strikes altogether.

It is not improbable that the laboring classes of the community will see that their interests will be protected more by these tribunals than by endeavoring to wring impossible terms from the manufacturers and other capitalists of the country.

The chances are that a court constituted as it is here proposed to constitute these would reach almost invariably an equitable decision in cases affecting the rights of capital and labor, and it is to be hoped that both capitalists and laborers will see it.

The laboring classes, especially in England and in this country, have a high average of intelligence and are disposed to do what they can be made to see is reasonable. Some of the meetings held by them to discuss their rights have been justly admired for the decorum which has prevailed at them. The last meeting of the Congress of Trades Unions held at Sheffield, England, is spoken of as a model of dignity. The Congress held last year at Leeds was of the same character, and drew forth the remark from a distinguished French visitor, M. Reyband, who was present at its sessions, that its members acted as if they had had a long apprenticeship in parliamentary law.

If the laboring classes of England and America show so much moderation and judgment in their meetings and debates, it seems they would welcome the settlement of all disagreements with their employers by a regularly-constituted court, in which their interests were represented, instead of by the unreasoning system of strikes, as at present. Let the experiment be made.

ANOTHER MILLION GONE.

An agent for the bondholders of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad arrived in New York last week. The first-mortgage bonds amount to $9,500,000, all of which are held in Germany. The Company having defaulted in payment of the interest, the holders of the bonds have sent an authorized agent to represent them. Under the terms of the mortgage, there can be an immediate foreclosure. As there is no probability of the road ever meeting its obligations, the creditors expect to encounter no opposition to their suit for foreclosure. The President of the road, Mr. Cable, has been invited to meet the agent in New York. Suit may therefore be expected at any time, and the mortgage foreclosed. This proceeding will, of course, extinguish all the present capital stock of the Company. A large portion of that stock is held by towns and municipalities in this State, who purchased the stock with their corporate bonds, mostly bearing 10 per cent interest and having twenty years to run. The following is a list of the municipalities which have issued bonds, and which hold capital stock in the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad:

Beardstown, Cass Co.	$71,000
Arzenville, Cass Co.	8,000
Astoria, Fulton Co.	10,000
Astoria (Township), Fulton Co.	50,000
Farmers, Fulton Co.	35,000
Vermont, Fulton Co.	24,000
Woodland, Fulton Co.	15,000
Greene County	50,000
Greenfield, Greene Co.	4,000
White Hall, Greene Co.	10,000
Lynn, Henry Co.	18,000
Western, Henry Co.	20,000
Brighton, Jersey Co.	25,000
Rio, Knox Co.	30,000
Bushnell, McDonough Co.	50,000
E. Dorado, McDonough Co.	6,000
Mound, McDonough Co.	40,000
New Salem, McDonough Co.	50,000
Walnut Grove, McDonough Co.	15,000
Canoe Creek, Rock Island Co.	3,000
Moline, Rock Island Co.	50,000
Rock Island, Rock Island Co.	50,000
Browning, Schuyler Co.	20,000
Frederick, Schuyler Co.	10,000
Winchester, Scott Co.	30,000
Warren County	200,000
Ellison, Warren Co.	5,000
Lenox, Warren Co.	10,000
Monmouth, Warren Co.	25,000
Roseville, Warren Co.	33,000
Spring Grove, Warren Co.	20,000
Sumner, Warren Co.	5,000
Swan, Warren Co.	35,000
Total	$1,027,000

The road is not finished, and the bondholders who will have to purchase the property will be obliged to advance the money to complete the road. The stock in such case may be considered practically extinguished. How long the people of these towns will pay interest on their bonds given in exchange for the stock, is a question for the future. If the grab-law be set aside, these bonds will not be worth 10 cents on the dollar.

THE CANAL JOBS.

The United States having gone into the canal business at Louisville, on the Ohio River, and a committee of Congress having recommended four other national water routes, propositions for like jobs are pouring in from all quarters. Mr. Goldthwaite, of Alabama, has introduced in Congress a bill for a steamboat canal 140 miles long in that State, the Government to give a million and a half of acres of land and $30,000 a mile in its bonds to enable the contractors to make money plenty in Alabama. The aggregate amount of bonds is $4,250,000 to begin with.

Then comes Mr. Young, of Georgia, asking bonds for two canals in the mountains of Georgia. The sum demanded for beginning these two works is $37,000,000. This is the middle section of "a national water route." The western section will cost $30,000,000, and the eastern section $20,000,000, which, with $20,000,000 more for the mountain division, only foots up a fraction over a hundred millions. The talk is that that sum is needed to "move the crops" in Western Georgia. Then comes Mr. Sypher, of Louisiana, who proposes to build the St. Philip Canal, near the mouth of the Mississippi River, the cost not to exceed $4,000,000 a year. As it is probable that, so long as there are $4,000,000 a year appropriated for the job, it will never be finished, the ultimate cost of that canal cannot well be estimated. Thus we go. With a national debt exceeding two thousand millions of dollars, at an annual tax of a hundred millions for interest, with taxation at the highest endurable rate, it is now proposed to go into the business of building canals on credit, borrowing a hundred millions of dollars a year for that purpose. Our experience in issuing bonds to the Pacific railroads is not so encouraging that we should renew the policy in canal building. In the case of the railroads, we are out the $64,000,000 of principal, and nearly $20,000,000 of interest paid thereon. As these bonds have over twenty years yet to run, our claim, principal and interest, will be greater at the end than the entire value of the roads; for security, we have a second mortgage. With this experience, ought we to go into the canal business to the extent of $400,000,000 or $500,000,000 more?

SMALL BRICK DWELLING-HOUSES.

The St. Louis *Globe*, in an article upon building now in progress in that city, furnishes a hint which ought not to be lost in Chicago. If there be any city in the country where there has been little or no attention paid to permanent residences for persons of moderate means, this is the place. We give the statistics of new buildings begun in the first four months of 1873 and 1874 in St. Louis. In the first four months of 1873, and of 1874, there were under contract:

	1873. No.	1873. Cost.	1874. No.	1874. Cost.
New buildings	498	$1,576,421	726	$2,139,500

The buildings of 1874 are thus classified, with their cost:

Class.	No.	Cost.
One story	61	$111,200
Two stories	575	1,327,100
Three stories	93	461,100
Four stories	6	165,000
Five stories	1	75,000
Alterations	23	51,400
Additions	24	15,900
Repairs	18	18,975
Totals	791	$2,225,675

These figures suggest a remarkable contrast with the style of buildings in this city. Such a thing as a one-story brick building here, except for a dock or a coal-yard, is rare—certainly never heard of as a residence. The number of three-stories 93, four-stories 6, and five-stories 1, will also seem strange in Chicago. There have been erected in Chicago, since January, perhaps 50 five-story buildings—as many more of four stories. The average residences in Chicago are three stories and a basement, equivalent in cost to four-story buildings, and of these perhaps there were 250 or more ready for occupancy for the first time on May 1. The average cost of these three-story and basement brick dwellings, exclusive of the lots, is about $6,500. Allowing an average of $150 a foot for the lots of 25 feet front, the cost of house and lot is more than $10,000, but the tendency is to stone fronts or other ornamentation, which makes the cost of the buildings still greater. Now, while there is a demand for this kind of houses, there is a much greater demand for that particular class of houses which seems to be the principal style of building in St. Louis—comfortable two-story brick buildings, at an average cost of less than $2,500 each, which may be rented to families at a rate within their means. The cost of the 575 two-story brick buildings put up in St. Louis is $1,327,100, or $2,308 for each building. These buildings can be adapted easily to accommodate two small families, or one larger family, and rented at from $400 to $500 each. Instead of building these dwellings, we have run to frame buildings for our cheap houses, and as these get dilapidated and rat-eaten, they are moved further towards the suburbs, repaired, and rented again at extravagant rates. The only efforts we have made to accommodate families of moderate means, are the one-story and a story-and-a-half cottages. These cost, when finished, $1,000 to $1,400, while the cost of insurance and eternal repair, along with the scarcity of the buildings, warrant the owners to demand from $400 to $600 a year rent. There could be rented at this time, at $500 a year, 1,000 two-story brick dwellings, costing $2,500 each, and supplied with the ordinary conveniences which ought to belong to every house in Chicago. There are miles of vacant land in the city held on speculation, waiting for a rise, which, if improved by houses of this class, would be immensely profitable, and would add greatly to the comforts of a large class of the population who are now forced to live in rented rooms, without conveniences, and in buildings a majority of which might be pulled down to the great benefit of public health.

As we are not to have inflation, and as there is an abundance of money for legitimate purposes, and especially for substantial improvements, we suggest that some of our real-estate owners turn their attention to the erection of four or five hundred of these houses, to the displacement of present wooden shanties, and thus make their property not only productive, but give to the workingmen and all others of moderate means comfortable dwellings within the city, and within reasonable distances of the great workshops and industrial centres. In St. Louis, and in all the other large cities, the construction of wooden buildings is prohibited by law. As a result of this, the buildings that are put up are of a permanent character, and the interest of land-owners is to improve their lots by residence property that is adapted to the wants of every class of the community. Every residence-house built in Baltimore during the last forty years has been of brick, and it is no unusual thing to witness on many streets of that city brick dwellings, block after block, on both sides of the street; these are put up at moderate cost, furnished with modern improvements, and are all occupied by respectable families, or persons engaged in trades, or upon moderate salaries. Our system of frame buildings has been an injury to the city, only partially restricted by our present fire-ordinance, and the sooner we put a stop to it by total prohibition the better. In the meantime, the best speculation now is the erection of comfortable two-story brick dwellings, costing not over $2,500 each, which may be rented at from $400 to $500 a year.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

People will pass different judgments on the recent triumph of Bismarck in obtaining the passage of the Army bill from the German Parliament, according to the point of view from which they look at it. Considering it from the exalted position of the philosopher, philanthropist, or moralist, it is to be regretted that it has passed. It is to be regretted that Germany is condemned to keep a standing army of 401,000 men; and not for a year, or five years, or ten years, but in perpetuity. It is to be regretted that 401,000 of her healthiest men are to be taken from the avocations of peace, from home, from friends, from honest industry, to spend the best years of their lives in the demoralizing atmosphere of a barracks. Sad, indeed, is it to reflect that Germany's late war with France demands this sacrifice of human souls and human happiness, and that a standing army of such enormous dimensions, and necessitating such an outlay, so heavy a tax on the productive labor of the country, must be maintained for an indefinite length of time; for Bismarck has demanded and obtained it not for a year, or ten years, but forever. He has acknowledged that Germany must fight, or be prepared to fight, for fifty years to come, in order to maintain what it has conquered from France, and nothing short of 401,000 men is considered preparation enough. The compromise proposed by the Liberals in the Reichstag was 360,000 men for seven years. No, he must have 401,000 men, to be forever part of the Empire's strength and a steady menace to other nations, especially to France. The most pleasant feature in the history of the bill is the opposition it met with from the Liberals in the Reichstag. They opposed it long and earnestly, and yielded only when rightly or wrongly they had to choose between it and another but greater evil. The bill, it is said, did not originate with Bismarck—that it originated in the War Office, and that it was urged on the Emperor as a necessity. Bismarck approved it, it is said, only because the Emperor did. This is scarcely probable. The German Chancellor well knew that, to hold what Germany gained in her war with France, a large standing army was necessary, one whose dimensions should not depend on the whim of every successive Reichstag,—and hence his demand that the number should be almost half a million, and that it should be perpetual. The number itself was not so much objected to as the permanency of the estimates. At first the bill was supported only by the Conservative aristocrats—Liberals and Ultramontanes opposing it. The Conservatives hoped by carrying the bill to defeat the Liberals, of whom they have a very unwholesome dread. They supposed that, the Army bill rejected, the Liberal Ministry would resign and make place for a Conservative one. It is doubtful whether the Liberals would have passed the bill at all were it not for a rumor which was circulated and found credence in political circles, to the effect that the Catholic party had entered into a contract with the Conservatives secretly, with a number of men in the army, and some personages at Court, that the ninety-three members in their ranks, who held the balance of power, would pass the bill provided that Bismarck should be replaced

by Manteuffel, and the laws affecting the Church repealed. The effect of this report was to decide the Liberals to vote the 401,000 men in perpetuity. Thus an immense standing army was saddled upon Germany.

The bill would not be so bad in its effect if the evil was confined to Germany; but a large standing army in Germany means a large standing army in half a dozen other States,—401,000 men in the Empire means about 2,500,000 in Europe constantly under arms, for neither Russia, Austria, France, Italy, or Spain can well afford to be inferior in military power to one another.

It is not encouraging to the advocates of arbitration to study the contemporaneous military history of Europe.

In reference to the paragraph printed yesterday regarding the singular increase of Eastern freights by rail at this time of year, we are informed that the New York Central Road now owns no stock in lake steamers, but that the Pennsylvania Road has an interest in a line from Chicago to Buffalo. Be this as it may, it does not change the fact that an increase of five cents at the very opening of navigation is an unprecedented action which we cannot rationally account for in any other way than we have said, viz: that the Eastern lines have forced the rates up in the interest of their lake steamers. Though it is claimed that the rate by steam on the lakes and rail has likewise been increased five cents, it is evident that they are not firmly held at this increase or the steamers could not compete with the lake vessels which have made no change.

More than 1,000 new periodicals have been started in the United States within three years. There are now in the whole country 6,875 such publications. In 1860 there were only 4,051, and in 1870, 5,871. Of the present periodicals, 647 are dailies, 5,175 weeklies, and 1,053 monthlies.

"Money continues plenty in this market." So says the *Inter-Ocean* of yesterday. Had there been inflation, it would probably be altogether too plenty at the present time.

NEW YORK.

Why the Park Theatre Was Closed—Chamber of Commerce Annual Election—Convicts Sent Back to Europe.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Information of the closing of Park Theatre, of this city, last evening, by the Sheriff's officers, was received at so late an hour that it was impossible to ascertain the precise cause for the act. It was then supposed that the closing was at the suit of some one, but inquiries to-day prove this to be untrue. The cost of each night's performance since the opening of the theatre, on the 13th of April, was $530. The average gross receipts for each night were $130. The loss in the three weeks that it has been open, it will therefore be seen, is about $8,000. This was such ruinous business that the manager, Mr. Stuart, decided last night, abruptly to terminate this season by stopping the salaries of the company, and installing a Sheriff's officer to withstand any forcible seizure of premises. Mr. Stuart says all his creditors will now be paid. Mr. Stuart intends to reopen the theatre with such attractions as cannot fail to win popular support. The reason for the bad luck of the management may be easily explained. Mr. Stuart begin with Mr. Boucicault, who, in a critical moment, left him in the lurch. This forces him to find an attraction off-hand. The engagement of Mr. Fechter was the best that was open to him. Mr. Fechter has never been popular. Add to this the fact that it was a scrub company which supported him, and that the play in which he appeared—"Louis Penance"—was prosily long, and that through its whole length ran a tone of deep sadness, which was almost unrelieved, and the cause of the failure is made plain.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 7.—The 106th annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held to-day. Resolutions were adopted expressing gratitude to Almighty God and congratulating their fellow-citizens on the defeat of the proposed amendment to the State Constitution, which would have prevented the enlargement and improvement of the water-ways of the State. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, William E. Dodge; First Vice-President, George Opdyke; Second Vice-President, William M. Vermillye; Treasurer, Francis S. Lathrop; Secretary, George Wilson; Executive Committee, Solon Humphreys (Chairman), Samuel B. Ruggles, James M. Brown, William H. Fogg, Elliott C. Cowdin. The annual dinner took place this evening.

A REFUTATION.

The Rev. Alvah Wiswell, Master of the St. John Guild, in a card to-day, denies the statements published in the *Commercial* reflecting upon the management of the Guild, and invites the public to call at the office, where the fullest opportunity will be afforded to examine all the books and accounts.

CONVICTS SENT BACK.

The Danish convicts who arrived here by the steamship Washington will be sent back to Denmark by the same vessel.

DIED.

John Hecker, of the firm of Hecker Brothers, of Croton Mills celebrity, died suddenly to-day.

WORKMEN DISCHARGED.

Two hundred laborers were discharged from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard yesterday, and 400 more will be suspended on Saturday until June 1.

NOT GUILTY.

The jury in the case of ex-City Treasurer Sprague, of Brooklyn, on trial for embezzlement, brought in a verdict of not guilty. Sprague will institute proceedings for recovery of his property which he turned over to secure the city against loss.

CANADA.

The Fishery Commission—Correction of the Limits of a Legislative District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 7.—A motion was made in the House yesterday for information regarding the Fishery Commission to be appointed under the Treaty of Washington, but Premier Mackenzie objected on the ground of pending negotiations, and the motion was dropped.

A heated discussion took place upon the introduction of a bill whereby the constituency of South Huron, which was gerrymandered by the late government to secure a supporter, is now restored to its former limits. At the time, it was considered by the country as a scandalous piece of iniquity, too glaring to receive the defense of even the supporters of the late Government.

Consolidation of the Maritime Provinces.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HALIFAX, May 7.—The question of the union of the Maritime Provinces under one local government, occupied the attention of the Nova Scotia Legislature yesterday. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Government to communicate with the Governments of New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, to ascertain their views on the subject. The proposal was received favorably by the members, but though the project has been mooted before, it is not improbable that time will be required to ripen public opinion in its favor.

The Ice-Bridge at Quebec.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, May 7.—The ice in the St. Lawrence River opposite this city is still over two feet thick, a most unusual thing for this time of year.

FIRES.

At Buffalo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 7.—The temporary frame engine-house of the Great Western & Canada Southern Railway in this city caught fire from a spark from a locomotive this evening, and was destroyed. One locomotive was burned up, and Mr. William Goulding, engineer of engine No. 111, was very badly burned about the head, face, and hands, while saving his engine from the burning ruins. The loss is estimated at $20,000. William Busebee and a man named Edward Morgan were also severely burned.

Near Adrian, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., May 7.—Hemmingway's saw-mill, a few miles south of this city, burned last night, together with several thousand feet of valuable lumber.

THE SOUTHERN FLOODS.

The Situation in the Submerged Districts of Louisiana and Arkansas.

Four or Five Feet of Water in Many of the Farm-Houses.

Much Sickness Prevailing in Some Localities.

Many Families Without Food, and No Prospects of Relief.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—The Governor and Relief Committee receive letters daily from the overflowed parishes, giving details of the condition of the inhabitants. Recent letters from Catahoula, Caldwell, Condina, Franklin, Ouachita, Rapides, and Tensas parishes, show no improvement, but indicate

AN ADDITIONAL AFFLICTION

by sickness. From the great mass of correspondence the following is selected as showing substantially the purport of the whole:

Mr. Reddoct, writing from Cuba, Ouachita Parish, says: "All the country for miles around is submerged. Twelve farms are almost entirely under water, within three miles of this place, with a population of 700 persons, from the breaking of the Cuba levee. The levee broke April 8, and the current of water was so strong that it

WASHED AWAY EVERYTHING

on my lot except my dwelling-house and store-house. My corn-house and oxen are all gone. The water in my dwelling is 4 feet deep, and rushes through in such a current as to make it tremble like a leaf. But do not look to me alone. There are 600 or 700 others similarly situated within three miles. W. J. Ellis has lost everything. The water on the floor of his dwelling is 5 feet deep, and he has not one pound of provisions on hand for himself and fifteen freedmen, and no chance of getting any in the neighborhood."

Dr. R. C. Burch, writing from Boscobelle plantation, Ouachita Parish, says there are 3,000 people within the limits of his practice many of whom are

SUFFERING FROM SICKNESS

caused by exposure on account of the overflow. He is unable to supply the demand for medicines, and asks that medicine be forwarded, offering to distribute it to the sick and suffering.

IN ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 7.—S. Johnson, a planter from Chicot County, Ark., arrived here this morning. He brings distressing accounts of the suffering among the laborers and their families in that vicinity. Many of them, he says, have subsisted for several days upon the carcasses of cattle that have died from starvation, or been drowned in the overflow. The citizens complain of the action of the New Orleans Relief Committee, in not sending supplies outside the State of Louisiana, but this, doubtless, arises from a scarcity of supplies, and the great amount of destruction nearer New Orleans. The Relief Committee here are actively engaged in collecting supplies to relieve the immediate wants of these people. Further trouble is apprehended from the rise in the St. Francis River.

RELIEF.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The total amount of contributions to the Louisiana sufferers is over $18,000.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Big Suit Against Vanderbilt.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UNPLEASANT EXPOSURES IN WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, May 7.—It has been no secret in financial circles, that since the death of Horace F. Clark, and the subsequent disruption of the Lake Shore pool by the panic, there has been great bitterness in the Vanderbilt party. At the time of the failure of George Bird and Grinnell & Co., who afterwards honorably redeemed their good name, there were several events which came to light, reflecting seriously upon many persons prominent in financial circles. The bankruptcy proceedings against Grinnell & Co. developed remarkable facts and excited consternation in the minds of many operators. The fact that Grinnell & Co. had over 8,000 shares of Lake Shore loaned for the joint account of James H. Banker, Horace F. Clark, and Augustus Schell, opened the eyes of the community to the extent and character of much of the business transacted on Wall street.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S ELECTION

to the Presidency of the Lake Shore Company did not cause a friendly spirit among the survivors of the triumvirate in their relations to himself and the friends of the road, for almost his first act was to compel Schell and Banker to make certain concessions and transfers to him to secure himself and the Lake Shore Company against any loss by the operations of the pool. The transfers of Banker were freely noticed in the newspapers at the time, and were the subject of much discussion.

The threat of legal proceedings on the part of Banker against the road, has also been noticed, but was generally denied by the persons most interested.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

Legal proceedings have now been begun by Banker against the Lake Shore Company to recover the property which he has transferred, the value of which he sets at $500,000. Most strenuous efforts have been made by all the persons interested to keep the papers in the case secret; but the complaint on which proceedings are based has been obtained, and will be published in the *Tribune* to-morrow.

THE ALLEGATIONS IN THE BILL.

The complaint sets forth the relations existing between Barker and the Lake Shore pool, and the internal workings of the financial management of the road; it details the history of the formation of the pool,—its relations to the firm, and to George Bird, and Grinnell & Co.; the election of Commodore Vanderbilt to succeed Horace F. Clark as President of the Lake Shore Company; explains the alleged abstraction of the $2,200,000 of Lake Shore Company's bonds; and the transfer of the plaintiff's property to secure the Company against loss. The complaint concludes with a demand that

AN ACCOUNT MAY BE HAD

between the parties involved, and that their notes to the amount of $500,000 be given into the possession of the plaintiff, or that the property be returned to him, as having been transferred without adequate consideration. In view of the fact that James H. Banker was omitted from the Board of Directors at the recent election of the Company, the relations of the plaintiff and defendants may be readily inferred.

Verdict for the Policy-Holders in a Life-Insurance Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 7.—The verdict in the case of Snyder vs. the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company is, for the widow Snyder, $10,600; for the son, Lewis M. Snyder, $21,200; in all, $31,800, the amount of the policies, with one year's interest.

CASUALTIES.

Crushed to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., May 7.—A terrible accident, resulting fatally, occurred to a young son of Mr. Nathan this morning. The store occupied by that gentleman has just been removed from its former location, and the large timbers in use for that purpose were being drawn away. One end of a timber, a foot square, was resting on a wagon, the other dragging on the ground. The boy, 10 years old, was standing alongside, when the stick rolled from its place, knocked him down, and, falling across his breast, killed him instantly. This is the second son within the year that has met his death by accident.

Thrown from a Carriage.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., May 7.—Ex-Mayor Geddes, while taking his two servant girls, who are sisters, to visit their sick parents, was thrown from his carriage this evening and quite seriously injured. Both girls were thrown out, and were also somewhat injured. The horses took fright at street musicians.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Work will be resumed on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, at Cairo, within the next thirty days.

—The annual meeting of the Board of Trade of Buffalo, N. Y., was held yesterday. The newly-elected officers were inaugurated, and William Thurston was reappointed Secretary.

—The Committee on Commerce, etc., of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, will issue the yearly report to-day. The document is merely an advertisement of the advantages of Milwaukee as a manufacturing centre.

—The painting entitled "Awakening of Spring," by Carl Gutherz, of Memphis, valued at $4,000, hanging in the Minnesota Senate Chamber, at the Capitol, fell night before last, from the breaking of the cord, and was seriously, if not irremediably, injured.

—A curious case of a thrice-married woman, who draws alimony from two divorced husbands, was discussed on Wednesday in the New York Supreme Court. An inferior court refused the application of one of the discarded husbands to be released from his legal obligation to support another man's wife, and the case became public on his appeal.

—The Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison have awarded contracts for iron-work and slate-roofing for remodeling the prison, now in progress, after a lively competition between parties from Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Youngstown, and Jackson. The contract for the iron-work was given to the Jackson Foundry and Machine Company. The slate-roofing was let to James McGraw, of Jackson.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Money Subscribed for the Completion of the Chicago & Canada Southern.

How the Minnesota Railroad Law Operates.

The New Trans-Continental Freight Combination.

MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VIEWS OF RAILROAD MEN.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 7.—President Drake and General-Manager Bishop, of the Sioux City Road, published, in the *Dispatch*, a statement that they are advised by the State Railroad Commissioner that granting half-fare tickets to clergymen, Sisters of Charity, and destitute persons, or transporting trees, cuttings, and forest seeds free, and wood for prairie settlers at reduced rates, as has heretofore been the custom on their road, is all described as unjust discrimination, and is strictly forbidden by the law of last winter; also, under this law, if they should grant half-fares or free tickets, or reduced rates in such cases, the companies would be liable for damages, a fine of $1,000, and, ultimately, to forfeiture of their franchises, on the suit of any other persons who should claim for themselves half, free, or reduced charges. President Drake adds that, since the law took effect, his Company has endeavored to obey it.

OUTSIDE ROADS CAN EVADE THE LAW.

If the Commissioners shall frame a tariff that will enable them to realize fair revenue, meeting their expenses, interest, and a reasonable dividend in the future, it is their desire and intention to observe such tariff; but, if they observe the requirements of the law, competing roads running out of the State have power to evade it to the destruction of the revenues of his Company, which has already lost large amounts by shipments on the Wisconsin River of freight which the law prohibits carrying at less than tariff rates.

ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL.

The loss from such causes must be made up from other business, as it is impossible to operate with any reduction of gross receipts. He would be content to await the final decision of the highest courts, whether the property of the stockholders belongs to themselves or to the public. If to the public, they shall look to the public for means to pay the expenses for operating the road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE WISCONSIN LAW IN MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 7.—At the St. Paul office to-day, the report that suits had been commenced against the Company for failure to carry wheat on the Prairie du Chien Division at the rates fixed by law, was denied. No information of a contrary character has been received by the newspapers here. The petitions referred to as having been signed in favor of preserving the present rates, it now appears were signed by manufacturers who have had the benefit of discrimination.

THE RECEIVERS OF THE CAIRO & VINCENNES RAILROAD—SUIT AGAINST THE ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., May 7.—It is reported in this city that Mr. John Crerar, of Chicago, recently appointed one of the Receivers of the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, has refused to serve. Maj. Morrill, the other Receiver, left this city yesterday for Evansville. In the meantime, Col. Palmer continues Superintendent until further notice.

Suit will be commenced immediately against the Illinois Central Railroad, in our Circuit Court, for alleged violations of the State laws.

THE NEW THROUGH ROUTE WEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., May 7.—The representatives of the new line by way of St. Joe and Kearney Junction passed this place eastward this morning. The connecting roads are in good condition. The transfer houses are complete at Kearney, and through freight, from Chicago, of May 2 passed Kearney going west this morning. The party consisted of the officers of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, the Hannibal & St. Joe, the St. Joe & Denver City, the Union Pacific, and the Burlington & Missouri Railroads. The new route is regarded as a fixture by the railroad men of the party, and the utmost *entente cordiale* seems to prevail.

[To the Associated Press.]

OMAHA, May 7.—An excursion party, consisting of twenty of the officers of the several railroads which make up the new short freight route between the Union Pacific and Atlantic seaboard, arrived here this afternoon from Kearney, Neb., on the Union Pacific express train from the west, and left for the south over the Kansas City and St. Joe Railway. The first train of freight over the overland route, arrived at Kearney to-day, five days from Chicago. It is expected that this route will carry most of the overland freight. Every arrangement has been made to insure speed and safety to consignments. Connections are fully perfected. The ticket offices, etc., will be removed into the new Union Pacific depot, this city, during the present week.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD ELECTION.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 7.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kansas Pacific Railroad was held at Lawrence to-day. Robert E. Carr, Adolphus Meyer, M. C. Greeley, B. W. Lewis, Jr., S. M. Edgell, John D. Perry, Theodore T. Meier, and Robert Barth, of St. Louis; Thomas A. Scott and M. Baird, of Philadelphia, and L. H. Meyer, of New York, were elected Directors.

Robert E. Carr was elected President of the Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROBABLE EARLY COMPLETION OF THE CANADA SOUTHERN TO CHICAGO.

NEW YORK, May 7.—There is, in this city, a written agreement between the Chicago & Rock Island and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Companies, that each will advance $2,500,000 to complete the Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad to Chicago. Their bond-holders have promised to advance $2,000,000 to help on the above-mentioned object.

ERIE AFFAIRS NOT YET SETTLED.

Peter H. Watson, S. L. M. Barlow, and James McHenry, the first two representing the Erie Railway Company, and the latter appearing for the Atlantic & Great Western Company, held a conference to-day relative to Erie's offer to lease the Atlantic & Great Western and all its leased lines and branches for ninety-nine years, at 28 per cent of the gross earnings for the first year, 29 per cent the second, and 30 per cent thereafter, subject to future revision. The Atlantic & Great Western still demand 35 per cent of the gross earnings.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—The consolidation of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain and the Cairo & Fulton Railroads has been fully effected, and the new Board of Directors is as follows: Thomas Allen, Gerard B. Allen, J. D. Barlow, S. H. Laflin, Samuel Copp, W. R. Allen, St. Louis; William H. Swift, H. G. Marquand, W. J. Blode, Gen. Cabot Ward, John Bigelow, New York; W. M. Rose, J. M. Loughborough, Little Rock. The following are the officers of the consolidated Company: Thomas Allen, President; H. G. Marquand, of New York, Vice President; D. W. McWilliams, of New York, Treasurer; S. D. Barlow, Secretary; Thomas C. McKissock, General Superintendent; J. H. Morley, Chief Engineer; James M. Loughborough, Land Commissioner. The road will hereafter be known as the St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern Railway. The old stock and the old bonds will be called in and canceled, and the new consolidated stock and bonds will take their place. Arrangements have been made to run trains through from here to Austin, Texas, via the International Road, of Texas, from Texarkana.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Yesterday's Game Between the White and Red Stockings.

The Hartfords Defeat the Baltimores—22 to 2.

The Athletics Vanquish the Philadelphias.

Last Day of the Chickasaw Jockey Club Races at Memphis.

BASE BALL.

THE CHICAGOS AND RED STOCKINGS.

The Chicago Club played the second game of its series with the St. Louis Red Stockings yesterday afternoon, on the Twenty-third street grounds. The audience was much smaller than the one of the previous day, though the weather was far more favorable for a larger attendance and a better game. A pleasanter afternoon could not well be desired for out-door amusement, it being comfortably cool, with a refreshing wind from the south. The home club profited by the natural advantages with which it was favored, and, with one or two exceptions, played an excellent game from beginning to end. A score of 26 to 1 against such a hard-hitting and sharp-fielding nine as the Red Stockings is a pretty certain indication that the professionals were attending strictly to business. The errors that were made by them did not help their opponents to a tally, the run with which the latter are credited being well-earned by safe hits. We feel compelled to again speak in terms of praise of those members of the nine who are comparative strangers in the city. With the exception of Malone and Force, who may be called old stagers, the men are young in years and experience, but they are active and enthusiastic, and will make an enviable record during the season. Devlin gives promise of leading all the first-basemen of the country, both at the bat and in the field. Yesterday he played a superior game, and earned the distinction of being the first player to make a clean home-run on the ground. It was done by a tremendous hit to left field, which sent the ball over the fence. In addition to this he made other very fine hits. He may be safely counted on for telling work with the bat in the championship games. His catching on the base is faultless, where the balls are thrown with anything like reasonable accuracy. Meyerle did not do the fair thing by him yesterday in the matter of throwing, but his shoulder is still unwell, and he is probably resting it for the game with the Athletics Wednesday. Hines' play at second base was as fine as any ever seen here, and his batting was in keeping with it. Glenn had little or nothing to do in the field, but he made himself useful at the bat, and may be reckoned among the best hitters. Force covered the short field without an error, stopping and throwing balls with great accuracy. Malone was guilty of a few errors behind the bat, but they were not costly ones, and more than compensated for by some brilliant catches. The small number of safe hits made by the visiting club shows that Zettlein was almost at his best. The out-field had but little to do, and, if Treacy had not muffed a fly, there would have been no errors. It would not be right to growl about him, however, because he can always be relied on when there is real need for his valuable services. It is the same with Cuthbert. The latter led the batting score yesterday, making six clean hits and five runs. The St. Louis nine did not play up to their standard. They were unaccountably weak at nearly every point, but more especially at third base. A change in the position of catcher was frequently made necessary, owing to the condition of Dillon's hands. He will not be able to play this afternoon, and his place will probably be filled by Quinn, of the old Ætnas.

Following is THE SCORE of the game:

CHICAGO.	O	R	1B	TB	REDS.	O	R	1B	TB
Cuthbert, l. f.	0	5	6	6	P. Dillon, c.	3	0	1	1
Force, s. s.	1	4	3	3	J. Blong, 1 b.	3	0	2	2
Malone, c.	4	2	2	2	Morgan, p.	3	0	1	1
Meyerle, 3 b.	3	2	2	3	A. Blong, c. f.	3	0	0	0
Treacy, c. f.	5	2	1	2	Peters, 2 b.	4	0	0	0
Devlin, 1 b.	1	5	4	7	Redmond, s. s.	3	0	1	1
Hines, 2 b.	3	3	3	4	McSorley, 3 b.	3	0	0	0
Glenn, r. f.	4	3	2	3	J. Dillon, l. f.	3	0	0	0
Zettlein, p.	6	0	2	2	Hines, r. f.	2	1	1	1
Total	[illegible]	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]	1	6	6

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	2	0	0	4	7	4	6	2	1	—26
Red Stockings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Runs earned—Chicagos, 2; Red Stockings, 1.
Umpire—Mr. Boardman.

This afternoon the Whites and Reds will come together again.

THE HARTFORDS DEFEAT THE BALTIMORES 22 TO 2.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 7.—A very one-sided game of base-ball was played to-day between the Hartfords and the Baltimores. The game was called promptly at 3:30 o'clock, and in the first four innings the Hartfords took such a lead as to wholly dishearten the visitors.

Addy had not fully recovered from his injury, which was quite serious, though he hopes to play next week. Substitute Barney took Hastings' place behind the bat, and there was a general shifting in the nine. The following is the score:

BALTIMORES.	R	O	B	HARTFORDS.	R	O	B
Williams	0	4	1	Barlow	5	0	4
Warren	0	3	1	Hastings	4	2	2
Dean	0	2	0	Pike	4	3	1
Gould	0	4	0	Fisher	3	3	3
Manning	1	3	1	Boyd	2	3	2
Brainard	0	3	2	Barney	3	3	3
Belloski	0	3	0	Stearns	0	5	2
Ryan	1	1	2	Mills	0	5	1
Smith	0	4	0	Tipper	3	2	3
Total	2	27	7	Total	22	27	21

Time of Game—2 hours 28 minutes.
Umpire—Mathews, of the Mutuals, of New York.

The Hartfords play the Bostons in that city next Tuesday, and their return game in this city Monday with the Baltimores. Wednesday they again play the Bostons.

THE PHILADELPHIAS BADLY BEATEN BY THE ATHLETICS—SCORE 7 TO 1.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 7.—The second great game of the series between the Athletic and Philadelphia Base-Ball Clubs, was played this afternoon on the Athletic grounds. It was remarked that the Quakers never played a weaker batting game, whilst their opponents, assisted by fumbles and muffs, did much better. With the exception of the second and ninth innings, the former failed to reach first base, and but one run stood to their credit at the close of the game. In the first four innings the Athletics were whitewashed, but in the fifth they secured five runs by heavy batting, aided by muffs of Fulmer, Bechtel, and Holdsworth. In the sixth inning, the fumbles of York and Holdsworth assisted in securing two additional runs for the Athletics. In the remaining innings they were blanked in numerical order.

THE SCORE.

ATHLETICS.	R	B	PHILADELPHIAS.	R	B
McGeary, c.	2	1	Eggler, c. f.	1	0
McBride, p.	0	1	Craver, 2d b.	0	0
Anson, 3d b.	1	0	York, l. f.	0	1
Fisher, 1st b.	0	2	Bechtel, r. f.	0	0
Sutton, s. s.	0	1	Fulmer, s. s.	0	0
Battin, 2d b.	1	0	Holdsworth, 3d b.	0	0
Clapp, r. f.	2	2	Mack, 1st b.	0	0
Gedney, l. f.	1	1	Hicks, c.	0	0
McMullen, c. f.	0	0	Cummings, p.	0	0
Total	7	8	Total	1	1

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Athletics	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	—7
Philadelphias	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs earned—Athletics, 3.

THE TURF.

THE RACES AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 7.—This has been a gala day for the Club. More people were in attendance than ever was seen upon the course. The grand stand was completely filled with ladies. There was hardly standing room for gentlemen. Hundreds of our most distinguished citizens were seen hob-a-nobbing about the quarter stretch. The day was bright and clear, and the track in good order. The programme was unusually attractive.

The first race was mile-and-a-half, for all ages; club purse, $200. The entries were: Quartermaster, Limestone, Edwin Adams, Surry, and Capt. Hutchinson. In the pools, Quartermaster was the favorite, selling for $100; Edwin Adams, $80; Limestone, $35; the field, $30. The start was bad. When the drum tapped, Limestone was fully 80 yards in front of Edwin Adams, with Hutchinson second, Surry third, Quartermaster fourth, and Edwin behind. Limestone continued to lead until near the first quarter, when Quartermaster came up with a rush and won by a short head, Limestone second, Edwin Adams a good third, the others not placed. Time, 2:46.

The second race, two-mile heats, was the carnival event of the day, as it brought out A. W. Barton and Jack Frost, George H. Rice's Stampede, William Jennings' Silent Friend, and A. B. Lewis & Co.'s Bessie Lee. Every horse had his friends, and at one time it was hard to say what horse was the favorite. The following was the closing rate of the pools: Jack Frost, $80; Silent Friend, $80; Stampede, $65; Bessie Lee, $50. Stampede and Jack Frost set out in the lead. The first mile was run in 1:53¼, Frost leading by one length. Entering the second mile the pace was made faster. Frost maintained his lead until the finish, although hard pushed by Stampede. Frost won the heat by a neck, Stampede second, Bessie Lee ten lengths behind, lapped by Silent Friend. Time, 3:41¼. This is the best heat ever run over the course, considering that the track is not fast. After the heat Frost was the favorite, 100 to 75 over the field. When the start was made, Bessie Lee went off with the lead, and led for three-quarters. Jack Frost then came to the front, and passed the stand two lengths ahead of Stampede, in 1:57¼. Up the back stretch, Jack Frost and Stampede went at it in earnest. From the pad of the home-stretch until the finish it was the most excited contest ever looked upon. The crowd on the stand shouted "Stampede wins!" as he gained on Frost at every stride; but it was no use, old Frost stuck, and won the heat and race by the shortest of heats. Stampede second, Silent Friend six lengths behind, and three lengths in front of Bessie Lee.

This closed the best day's racing ever seen in this part of the country. Time, 3:56¼.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 7.—Sir Lambton Lorraine, in a communication to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, says: "The reported interview with myself published in New York papers is fictitious. I never said that 'blood was thicker than water,' that the people of England have 'a strong affection for their cousins,' and that it would give me great pleasure to receive a silver brick. Whatever may be my opinions, I am no admirer of those Englishmen who are given to fawning upon their American cousins at the expense of their own self-respect."

In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to George Anderson, member for Glasgow, Robert Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, said Her Majesty's Government desires the resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico, and is ready to receive overtures to that end, but no such have as yet been received. Bourke also, in reply to Sir Henry Wolff, said that the present Government had not considered it their duty to take steps to carry into execution the sixth clause of the treaty of Washington.

In reply to inquiry from Julian Goldsmith, Sir C. B. Adderly, President of the Board of Trade, stated that Tyler, a Government Inspector, attached to the Board of Trade, was going to America on a two years' leave of absence, to examine into the affairs of the Erie Railroad, but the arrangement was a private one, of which the Government was not officially cognizant. Goldsmith gave notice that he would call the attention of the House to the matter.

The coal-miners of Durham have yielded to the terms of the employers, and the strike has ended.

CUBA.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Capt.-Gen. Concha, of Cuba, has issued a decree in which it is stated that the railroad companies have now to suffer inevitably, as do all other interests in the country, in consequence of the present financial condition of the island. By decrees issued last December, the companies were allowed to fix their rates for each month according to the premium on gold current on the 20th of the month, but it is alleged that they have been in the habit of charging much higher rates than were allowed. Gen. Concha has interposed and fixed the increase for May at 50 per cent over all their rates.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 7.—Castelar has tendered his congratulations to Marshal Serrano on his success in the north of Spain. Replying to the congratulations of a provincial deputation, Marshal Serrano said that the Carlist movement was only shaken, not vanquished entirely.

Don Carlos has issued a proclamation to his followers expressing confidence that his cause will eventually triumph.

LONDON, May 7.—After the capture of Bilbao the Spanish Government applied to Germany for the recognition of the Republic.

Detached bands of Carlists continue to harass the neigborhood of Bilbao.

MICHIGAN.

The Woman Suffrage Convention.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., May 6.—At the Convention to-day the Hon. J. H. Bartholomew read a paper entitled "Political and Social Statistics of Michigan," of which I give a synopsis:

The following statements are taken from the statistics of Michigan for 1870,—a book compiled by the Secretary of State from the United States census. According to this census, the number of voters in Michigan, June 1, 1870, was 269,531. Of this number, 82,801 were reported as without property. The instructions to the collectors of these statistics were, that every person owning property, even if mortgaged to its full value, should appear as a property-owner, as also every person having $100 of personal property. From these numbers it will be seen that 30.72 per cent of the voters in Michigan were without property. We may state it in another manner, and say that, on an average, in every 3.25 voters there is 1 who is not a property-owner. Eighty-two thousand eight hundred and one males have a vote and representation in government, but are not burdened with taxation for its support; while 16,455 females above the age of 21 years are returned as resident property-owners. On this point the compiler remarks that "It is not claimed that these statistics are anything more than a very distant approximation to the number of female property-owners." Real estate is almost uniformly considered as belonging to the head of the family, although a perfect title requires the signature of the wife. There is, then, good reason for believing that the number of female residents in Michigan, aged 21 years and over, who are liable to taxation, is very much larger than the number of female property-owners here stated.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., May 7.—From 9 to 10 o'clock was given to the reading of communications not read yesterday. Mrs. Stanton gave the progress of the movement not only in the States of the Union, but from all countries. She has appointments to speak every evening until next Saturday. At Battle Creek the sum of $2,000 was raised to start the campaign.

S. D. Bingham said they must have $20,000 to be successful; one lady gave her gold watch, valued at $100.

An organization has been effected in all but twenty-one counties in the State. The following are the officers for the year: President, Jonas H. McGowan, Coldwater; First Vice-President, the Rev. Dr. Fisk, Grand Rapids; Second Vice-President, Mrs. John J. Bagley, Detroit; Third Vice-President, Miss Eliza Leggett, Wayne County, and seventeen others; Recording Secretary, Mrs. N. Geddes, Adrian; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, George Stickney.

The Detroit *Tribune* was sharply criticised by Mrs. Hazlett and others, and the representative sent here begged the pardon of the Convention.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—Steamships Trinacria and City of Richmond, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Arrived, steamships Pereire, from Brest, and America, from Bremen.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Considerable anxiety exists owing to the non-arrival of the steamship Ethiopia, which is now nineteen days out from Glasgow, for this port. Two steamers of the same line, which sailed after the Ethiopia, have arrived here.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 7.—The steamship Trojan, of the Anchor Line, from London for this port direct, is twenty-eight days out. Fears are entertained for her safety, as she has hitherto made rapid passages.

THE WISCONSIN INSANE HOSPITAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., May 7.—The Trustees of the Northern Insane Hospital to-day opened bids for the construction of the southern wing of the building, and awarded the contract to John Fellenz, of Milwaukee. The appropriation of last winter called for only $90,000, so that it was necessary, in the judgment of the Trustees, to limit all contracts to that sum. Accordingly, two sets of bids were called for, the first for the whole work, and the second for the whole work, omitting the cornices and arches. In the first set the bids ran from $92,000 to $100,000. The bids under the second head ranged from $84,000 to $84,449, at which latter-named amount the contract was let, as above stated, to John Fellenz, of Milwaukee, who has completed his contract with the Trustees, and will begin work immediately. He had the contract on building the north wing, and completed it satisfactorily.

RELIGIOUS.

The Western Conference of the Unitarian Churches.

Methods of Church and Missionary Labor Discussed.

Proceedings in the Methodist Conference at Louisville.

THE UNITARIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—To-day's proceedings of the Western Conference of the Unitarian Churches were begun at 9 o'clock this morning, with devotional service, conducted by the Rev. J. H. Herwood.

Broad liberality and generous feeling are prominent features of the meeting, and at the close of the devotional exercises a number of delegates spoke of the importance of the Conference as a social gathering; all of them would return to their posts of duty with renewed strength for the performance of duty allotted to them; all would be rendered better by this social contact and interchange of thought and feeling.

At 10 o'clock the regular business of the Conference was opened. On motion of the Rev. John Snyder, of the Business Committee, a half-hour was devoted to the discussion of the temperance and miscellaneous topics.

REMARKS OF THE REV. J. H. HERWOOD.

Under this rule, the Rev. J. H. Herwood enlarged somewhat on the lecture delivered by him on that subject last evening. He spoke of meeting Mrs. Mary Livermore in Louisville soon after the inauguration of the movement, and she told him that she had come West believing that the crusade was an unwomanly movement, but she had found it conducted and countenanced by the truest and best of Christian women.

The Rev. Mr. Frederick also spoke on the same question, complimenting the Rev. J. H. Herwood on the excellence and exhaustiveness of his essay.

THE REV. ROBERT COLLYER

spoke for a few moments, and put the congregation in excellent spirits with his pointed and appropriate remarks.

The Rev. T. B. Farbush could not be present, and the essay on "Science and Religion" was necessarily omitted. The time set apart for its delivery was spent in the discussion of various topics looking to the advancement of the Unitarian cause in the West.

At 11:30 o'clock the Rev. E. B. Sanborn, of Lawrence, Kan., ascended the pulpit and read an essay on "The Real and Unreal of Religion," which won for him the highest encomiums of praise from those present.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

The following resolutions were read by J. L. Jones of the Business Committee, and will be acted upon to-morrow:

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of this Conference, that the most effective way to awaken a popular religious interest in Unitarian ideas, and that the most efficient means of introducing the larger Gospel we profess, is through the living voice; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend that the boundaries of local conferences be made identical, as far as possible, with our State lines.

Resolved, That the conferences so organized be urged to assume the missionary work of their respective districts, and, if possible, in connection with the American Unitarian Association, to keep an active missionary in the field, to help keep alive existing churches, to organize new centres, and, in all ways possible, advance the cause.

Resolved, That we recommend to the American Unitarian Association that they, in order to encourage local enterprise and interest, determine to supplement all moneys raised by these local conferences for local missionary work with a certain percentage from its treasury, to be expended under the joint advice of the officers of the local conferences.

Resolved, That we further ask the American Unitarian Association that, as soon as possible, it put again its Western Secretary in the field, and, as far as may be, keep him in the saddle as an incarnate cheer to carry its word and fellowship to places and men fainting by the way.

At 12:30 o'clock the morning session of the Conference closed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Conference met again at 2 o'clock this afternoon, D. L. Shorey in the chair.

The event of the afternoon was a discussion between Robert Collyer and the Rev. S. S. Hunting. It occurred in the course of a debate on the subject of Church work in the Western Conference. The Rev. Robert Collyer had found fault with the showing of some of the Unitarian churches; he stated that very few of our ministers had back-bone enough to talk to their congregations on financial matters, and did not show the proper energy and spirit in their work, and the result was that many of the churches were costing money to the Conference without doing their proportion of the work.

Mr. Hunting, in reply

MADE A VIOLENT PERSONAL ATTACK

on Mr. Collyer, stating that if he, Collyer, would do his share in aiding these churches he talked so much about, and would, by a well-put-in speech, brace up the interests wherever they were seen to be declin ing, there would not be this state of affairs to complain of. The tenor of the attack was that Mr. Collyer was neglectful of his duties, and showed a spirit of selfishness in his official conduct.

Mr. Collyer arose on a question of special privilege, and stated that, in explanation of what had been construed by Hunting as neglect on his part, he would say that his church had been burned out in the Fire, and it required all his efforts to get it again in a condition of prosperity. If he attempted to lend his influence by precept to every congregation which he desired to assist

HE WOULD HAVE NO TIME

to devote to his own flock. Again, he had worked for other congregations by preaching wherever he could during last winter, and had, by this means, raised about $700 for outside churches. He said the attack of the Rev. Mr. Hunting was wholly uncalled for, and he would say something which he didn't want to say, which was that, while Brother Hunting had charge of the Unitarian Church at Indianapolis, it had

LOST FULLY ONE-HALF ITS STRENGTH.

Mr. Hunting arose to leave the house after this last onslaught, but was detained by the Rev. Mr. Heywood, who made a conciliatory speech, smoothing over the affair in an excellent effort, which brought tears into the eyes of many of those present, after which the Rev. Mr. Collyer arose and said that he was heartily sorry for the unfortunate words which had fallen from his lips; that it was one of those unfortunate moments when the devil had him, and when the devil triumphed; that Brother Hunting had on three other occasions taken occasion to attack him, and the temptation this time was greater than he could withstand. Mr. Collyer then proceeded down the aisle, and extended his hand to the Rev. Mr. Hunting, and asked his forgiveness, which was freely granted, after which the two embraced, amid deep emotion of the Conference.

THE METHODISTS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 7.—In the General Conference to-day, a committee of one from each annual Conference was appointed to investigate the case of Lorenzo D. Huston, expelled from the Baltimore Conference.

A resolution of regret was offered in regard to the murder of the Rev. Mr. Stevens in Mexico, and appointing the fifth Sabbath in this month as the time when prayer should be offered in behalf of foreign missions. Referred to the Committee on Missions.

A resolution, proposing to transfer the power of licensing and recommending preachers from Quarterly to District Conferences, was presented, read, and referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Bishop Payne, in behalf of the College of Bishops, in answer to the resolution offered yesterday requesting information as the ordaining and election of native born missionaries, stated it as the decision of the College that the matter should be left with the Bishops in charge of the mission. The matter, on motion, was laid on the table for one day.

A resolution was offered calling for the appointment of a committee of three to correspond with the various Methodist bodies of both Europe and America, looking first to the union of the various missionary efforts throughout the world; second, the adoption of a common hymn-book; third, the adoption of some plan by which members may be transferred from one Conference to another. The resolution was laid on the table.

Bishop Payne stated that he had received a communication from a gentleman appointed by the Geneva Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to convey to the body its fraternal greeting, announcing their presence in Louisville. The communication was presented and read, as follows:

GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 7, 1874.
To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, now in session in Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: We, the undersigned, have been appointed by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to convey the fraternal greetings of said body to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. We await your pleasure. Fraternally yours,

ALBERT S. HUNT,
CHAS. H. FOWLER,
CLINTON B. FISK.

The following resolution was offered, read, and adopted:

Resolved, That it be the pleasure of the General Conference to receive the Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock, to receive fraternal greetings they bring to us from their Church, and that the Committee on Introduction inform them of the readiness of the Conference to receive them at the hour appointed.

After some further routine business, adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 7.—The Association of Ministers of the Church of Christ began holding a convention in this city to-day. About fifty delegates were in attendance, organization was perfected, and the order of business laid out for the entire session.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., May 7.—Mr. Hammond is drawing tolerably well in this city, his evening meetings at the Opera-House being largely attended. Many are, no doubt, attracted from serious motives, but a larger majority of the unrepentant go out of mere curiosity, and especially to see who get converted. Hammond is making considerable progress among the women and children, and it is evident that his reinforcements will be chiefly drawn from that direction. The Opera-House overflowed to-night, and a meeting was held in the park.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Troubles of the Boston Workingmen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., May 7.—A meeting of delegates from labor societies interested in the Eight-Hour law was held this afternoon, thirty-four societies being represented by as many delegates, to make arrangements for the proposed mass-meeting of laboring-men at Faneuil Hall on the evening of May 18, at which time similar meetings will be held in all the other large cities of the country. They are working to secure the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law, and the removal of Supervising Architect Mullett, and they hope to get Wendell Phillips to speak for them. The Labor Council met this evening and indorsed their action, and all present signed the petition for Mullett's removal on the ground of his opposition to the Eight-Hour law.

There was also a large and harmonious meeting of the granite cutters and sharpeners of Boston and vicinity, for the purpose of establishing branches in Charleston and Cambridge. Complaints were received that the granite-cutters had operated against the brown stone-cutters who were on a strike, by cutting brown stone when they could get the opportunity, and the Union passed a resolution condemning such interference, notwithstanding the fact that when the granite-cutters here struck, the brown stone-workers were not averse to filling their places. The granite-cutters acknowledge that the brown stone-cutters can cut granite as well as brown stone. Just now, however, there are many granite-cutters out of work, owing to the dullness of the season, and many cannot obtain work, though they refuse $3.50 a day on the ground that they ought to receive $4.

Strike of Dock-Men at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., May 7.—About 500 coal-heavers, engaged in loading vessels at the docks, struck yesterday for an advance from 12 to 15 cents per ton. A large number of strikers assembled at the dock at an early hour this morning, and persuaded a number of gangs of men who were handling lumber to quit work and join them. The police were called, and the strikers dispersed. There were no riotous demonstrations. No coal, and very little lumber, was handled on the dock to-day.

Canadian Canal Laborers on a Strike.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., May 7.—The strike among the canal laborers, inaugurated some time since, still continues. Men have driven off the teams and teamsters, and threaten to break the machines if work is not stopped. The machines have been removed, and all work suspended.

OHIO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—The Constitutional Convention adopted a plan for legislative apportionment to-day, including the provision for cumulative voting in all the counties, when more than two Representatives or two Senators are to be elected, in which cases all the votes of any voter may be concentrated on a single candidate.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., May 7.—PASSED DOWN—Props. Vanderbilt, Annie Young, St. Albans, Benton, Blanchard, Concord and barges, Sun and barges. Barks William Howe, City of Buffalo. Schrs. Board of Trade, A. Cobb, City of Manitowoc, Wm. Crosthwaite, A. Boody, Angus Smith, Turner & Keller, Hattie Howard, King Sisters, Iroquois, George L. Wrenn.
PASSED UP—Prop. Barnum. Bark Winona. Schrs. Gibson, Seabird, Rival, St. Peter, Lucky, Wave Crest, American, Champion, Blazing Star.
WIND—Southwest.

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Recent Importations of FRENCH & ENGLISH DECORATED DINNER, TEA, and BREAKFAST SETS; fine White Earthen and CHINA; ENGRAVED, CUT, and Plain GLASSWARE; SILVER-PLATED GOODS; TEA TRAYS and TABLE CUTLERY.

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BOW LEGS,

Club Feet, Spinal Curvature, Weak Ankles, &c.

Instruments made and warranted at the Radical Cure Truss Office of F. A. BOWLES ([illegible]), [illegible] Washington-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 7.

The movement of currency to the country is increasing. The opening of navigation has started eastward a large amount of the grain held back during the winter. Numbers of the country banks are therefore calling upon the banks in this city for currency. As they offer New York exchange for it in the majority of cases, exchange must weaken, and will probably be at a discount in a short time. The rate to-day was par to 25c premium for $1,000. There were a few sales at 50c premium.

In the matter of collections much the same distinction must be made that obtains concerning sales. Collections, as a rule, are not reported difficult by the houses that have been doing a guarded business, selling with caution, and giving credit only to those that can be depended on for payment. There are houses, large and small, whose operations have been on an expanded basis. Anxious to sell, and to sell largely, they open their books to miscellaneous customers, and inevitably find collections often hard, and sometimes impossible. They complain, but their complaints are symptoms of health and not of disorder. It is best for them and best for trade that they should suffer from poor collections until they learn the lesson of more careful business.

The very apparent reduction of the volume of debt in the community is a sign of the better condition of business affairs. Careful inquiry in a great many different directions shows that nobody owes as much as last year. A vast number of debts have been liquidated during the past few months. Where money was not forthcoming, property was transferred. Debts were offset against debts; notes against notes. The general tendency has been directly away from the assumption of new obligations; people have economized in large ways as well as small; instead of undertaking a new enterprise or speculation, they have been content to settle the accounts of some old one. These are generalizations, which every one's observation and experience will satisfy. It is but a few weeks since that one who has been one of the most active speculators in the city sold property to the amount of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. Inquiry showed that the transfer was made to meet paper falling due, and for the payment of which money was not at hand. This is not a single case. The process has been going on for months, and has been one of the most efficient causes in producing what can be declared to be a healthier and safer state of trade than that which existed before the panic.

Public opinion has not yet had time to pass upon the new Currency bill proposed by the Senate Finance Committee and discussed in our editorial columns. The judgment of most of our bankers is in its favor. It is a measure in the direction of specie payments. It makes definite the steps by which the Government means to redeem its broken promises to pay, and fixes the time. Its effect on the public credit cannot but be good. The provision for the release of the reserve now required against circulation is approved. The requirement of a redemption fund at Washington of 5 per cent of the circulation it is generally thought will be more convenient for the banks than the present harassing arrangement for the redemption of mutilated currency. As for the reserve against deposits, the banks would keep them whether required by law or not. By providing that all reserves must be kept in the vaults of the banks, and not with their redeeming agents, the bill cuts off the interest which has been paid in New York on deposits, and to that extent is disfavored by some of the banks. The important question of the effect of the bill on the volume of the currency is considered elsewhere, together with the efficacy of its plan for the resumption of specie payments.

The rate of discount to-day was steady at 8@10 per cent on time, and 2 or 3 per cent less for call loans on the best security. The demand for money is growing better.

LOCAL STOCKS.

Preston, Kean & Co. report as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	121⅛	121⅝
United States 5-20s of '62, ex. int.	114⅜	115
United States 5-20s of '64, ex. int.	116⅜	
United States 5-20s of '65, ex. int.	116⅜	117
United States 5-20s of '65—January and July	119⅜	119⅝
United States 5-20s of '67—January and July	120	120¼
United States 5-20s of '68—January and July	119⅝	120
10-40s ex. int.	114⅝	114¾
United States 5s (new issue), ex. int.	114⅛	115
United States currency 6s	116⅛	116½
Gold (full weight)	111⅝	112
Gold coupons	112	112⅜
Eastern ex. (counter rates)	1-10 to ⅛ dis.	Par.
Gold exchange	112	112⅜
Sterling		$4.88@4.91
Chicago City 7s	99 & int.	Par & int.
Cook County 7s	99½ & int.	Par & int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds	90@95	95@97½
Money on approved collaterals		8@10 per ct.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Money closed at 3 per cent.

Sterling firm at $4.87½@4.88 for 60 days, and $4.90½@4.91 for sight.

Customs receipts, $290,000.

Gold closed at 112⅜, after selling at 112⅛@112⅜; carrying rates, 1 to 4; loans also made flat.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $729,000. Clearings, $41,000,000.

Governments steady.

Railroad bonds dull.

State bonds quiet.

Stocks fluctuated frequently during the day between firmness and depression, opening steady, but soon declining ⅛ to 1½ per cent; later they recovered the loss again, and after 1 o'clock touched the lowest point of the day, and finally closed at ⅛@1 per cent advance from the extreme decline. The advance during the closing hours of business was most marked in Western Union, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Rock Island & Pacific, and Erie.

The unsettled condition of speculation is due largely to the contest supposed to be going on between some of the leading operators. It was reported on the street to-day that committees of the Erie and the Atlantic & Great Western Companies were in session in regard to a lease. It was stated that Erie proposes to lease the Atlantic & Great Western and all its leased lines and branches for 99 years at 28 per cent of its gross earnings for the first year, 29 per cent for the second year, and 30 per cent thereafter, subject to future revisions. The Atlantic & Great Western party want 35 per cent of gross earnings.

Total sales of stock for the day, 200,000 shares, of which 65,000 were Western Union; 15,000 Rock Island; 23,000 Lake Shore; 18,000 Pacific Mail; 10,000 Northwestern; 38,000 Union Pacific; 8,000 St. Paul, and 6,500 Ohio.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	121⅛	Coupons, '67	120¼
Coupons, '62	115⅞	Coupons, '68	120
Coupons, '64	116⅞	New 5s	115⅛
Coupons, '65	117⅞	10-40s	114⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	119⅛	Currency 6s	116⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94⅞	Virginias, old	31
Tennessees, old	82¼	N. Carolinas, old	21
Tennessees, new	82	N. Carolinas, new	12½
Virginias, new	35		

STOCKS.

Canton	60	St. Paul pfd	50
Western Union	71⅞	Wabash	39⅞
Quicksilver	20	Wabash pfd	71
Adams Express	98	Fort Wayne	92½
Wells Fargo	75⅞	Terre Haute	10
American Express	61¼	Terre Haute pfd	13⅞
U. S. Express	67	Chicago & Alton	101¼
Pacific Mail	43⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	103
New York Central	98⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	23⅞
Erie	35⅞	Clev., Cin. & Col.	65
Erie pfd	55	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	102
Harlem	128	Lake Shore	74⅞
Harlem pfd	128	Indiana Central	19
Michigan Central	75	Illinois Central	100
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	88	Union Pacific bonds	85⅞
Northwestern	42¼	Union Pacific stock	32⅛
Northwestern pfd	59⅛	Central Pacific stocks	94
Rock Island	96⅞	Boston, Hart. & Erie	1⅞
New Jersey Central	105	Del., Lack. & Western	106⅞
St. Paul	32⅞		

REAL ESTATE.

THE WABASH AVENUE HORSE RAILWAY.

The following protest against the introduction of a horse railway on Wabash avenue has been signed by the following property-owners on the street, and is still in circulation:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

The undersigned, owners of property fronting on Wabash avenue, in the City of Chicago, respectfully remonstrate against laying any horse-railroad track on said avenue:

Names.	No. of street.	No. of ft. front.
S. S. Alexander	605	26⅞
William H. King	637	28⅞
William B. Howard	676	25
E. I. Jansen	607	25
L. L. Sharp	612	25
Edward S. Isham	554	53
E. Walker	686	23
R. C. Hamill	629	24
James Morgan	441, 443, 445	97
D. B. Fisk	624	25
M. D. Wells	618	25
C. H. [illegible]	613	25
John K. Stearns	379	40
Max A. Meyer	631	25
The State Savings Institution	609	24
Estate of P. F. W. Peck	72 and 74	48
F. W. Peck, south of Twenty-second street		
W. L. Peck		155
Esther T. Rutter, Wabash and Madison	1040	25
L. E. Murphy		72
F. T. Sherman	684	25
W. D. Manchester	880	30
W. A. Jenkins		75
J. C. Guthrie	744	32
		50

SALES ON DREXEL BOULEVARD.

Elison, Pomeroy & Co. yesterday sold at auction Lots 4, 5, and 6, in Jordan & Sawyer's Subdivision. They are situated on Drexel boulevard, south of Forty-first street, and on the west side of the boulevard. Lot 4 sold for $95 a foot; Lot 5 for $88; Lot 6 for $87. Each of these lots has on it a mortgage for $2,100, running till 1882, at 10 per cent, and the purchasers assumed the taxes for 1874. The terms of sale were one-quarter cash and the balance in one and two years at 8 per cent. The purchasers were Messrs. S. W. Miller and A. G. Levy. When it is considered that these lots lie near the Stock Yards Railroad, and opposite a school-house, and that the houses in their immediate vicinity are of a very inferior character, the price they have brought is not low for a peremptory sale.

Col. Clarke has sold a lot, 75x180, on Drexel boulevard, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, with a west front, for $128, all cash, a foot, the purchaser to pay the taxes of 1874. This property was sold last October, just after the panic, for $125 a foot, one-half cash.

TRUST-DEEDS.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company has loaned $100,000 to Murry Nelson, E. B. Stevens, and Bethuel B. Vincent. The trust-deed is dated 23d April, 1874.

A trust-deed for $20,000, from Charles E. Gibson and Horace E. Taylor, to George E. Campbell, has been filed. Its amount is $20,000.

TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, May 7:

CITY PROPERTY.	Consideration.
Lincoln place, 166½ ft s of Webster av, e f, 49½x101 ft; also, Kinzie st, 160 ft w of North Market st, n f, undivided ½ of 20 ft to railroad, dated May 6	$8,000
Lincoln place, 49½x101 ft, adjoining the above, with undivided ½ of same lot on Kinzie st, dated May 6	8,000
Lots in w ½ of s e ¼ Sec 22, 39, 13, dated May 5	5,000
The premises No. 95 South Hoyne st, dated May 5	4,200
Cologne st, 148 9-10 ft w of Hickory st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated May 6	700
Henry st, n w cor Loomis st, s f, 24x124 ft, with buildings, dated May 6	3,200
Prairie av, n w cor Thirty-seventh st, e f, undivided ⅓ of 122x124 ft, dated April 18	10,125
Undivided ⅓ of same, dated April 18	3,375
Arnold st, 317 ft s of Twenty-seventh st, w f, 25x120 ft, dated April 20	1,200
Fairfield av, 679 ft n of Twelfth st, w f, 25x132½ ft and other property, dated July 17, 1873	1,000
Garibaldi st, 157 ft n of Napoleon place, w f, 25x124 ft, dated March 16	1,100
Portland av, 182 ft n of Napoleon place, e f, 25x124 ft, dated March 16	1,300
Houston st, 112 ft s w of Milwaukee av, n w f, 25x115 ft, dated April 10	1,175
Houston st, 262 ft s w of Milwaukee av, s e f, 24x100 ft, dated May 7	1,075
Blue Island av, s w cor Oakley av, n w f, 85 ft to alley, dated May 4	4,000
Michigan av, 312½ ft n of Thirtieth st, w f, 25x171 feet, dated May 7	22,000
Hubbard st, 75 ft w of Bixby st, n f, 25x113⅛ ft, dated Aug. 9, 1873	1,100
Napoleon place, 79½ ft w of Butler st, s f, 25x124 9-10 ft, dated May 7	800
Lull place, 24 ft e of Wood st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated April 10	1,000
Prairie av, 150 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 50x180 ft, dated April 21	17,000
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.	
Block 1, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood, dated May 5	6,000
Lots 7 and 8, in Weckler's Block 3 of Block 12, e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated April 6	1,700
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.	
Lots 28, 29, and 30, in Block 1, of Miller & Rigdon's part of Block 29, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated May 4	1,500
Lots 5 and 6, Tyler's n ½ Block 6 of Drexel & Smith's w ½ of n w ¼, Sec. 11, 38, 14, dated Jan. 9	12,500
Lot 44, in Block 15, Phare's e ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 12, 38, 13, dated April 3, 1873	250
Lot 6, Block 31, Hyde Park, dated March 26	3,000
North 35 ft of s ½, Lot 2, Block 13, Hyde Park, dated April 29, 1873	2,875
Lot 13, Block 2, of Crocker's w ½ s e ¼ of s e ¼, Sec. 17, 38, 14, dated May 6	400
Lot 28, Block 1, of Duncan's Block 5, Taylor & Kreigh's s ½ n w ¼, Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated April 25	1,400

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 7.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1874.	RECEIPTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1874.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.
Flour, brls	6,979	8,869	10,230	7,132
Wheat, bu	74,410	18,159	119,843	82,960
Corn, bu	121,060	99,200	205,176	40,747
Oats, bu	44,160	31,950	87,003	16,647
Rye, bu	324	1,050	1,023	800
Barley, bu	3,100	1,060	4,418	7,411
Grass Seed, lbs	72,560	36,370	126,854	45,957
Flax Seed, lbs	21,000			
Broom Corn, lbs	6,500		24,470	
Cured Meats, lbs	137,320	80,270	559,205	922,100
Beef, brls		2	5	10
Pork, brls	18	81	941	241
Lard, lbs	10,720	8,480	148,116	
Tallow, lbs	14,640	24,125	22,891	14,920
Butter, lbs	55,200	48,958	57,517	14,760
Dressed hogs, No.	3	2		2
Live hogs, No.	19,197	11,402	9,497	7,999
Cattle, No.	4,225	2,579	3,244	1,848
Sheep, No.	1,182	697	554	171
Hides, lbs	146,540	127,330	56,232	41,000
Highwines, brls	251	203	368	316
Wool, lbs	34,700	58,350	196,594	117,870
Potatoes, bu	497	6,528	332	5,988
Lumber, No. feet	1776,000	9161,000	1990,795	1628,000
Shingles, No.	2315,000	1925,000	2023,000	1653,000
Lath, No.		966,000	187,750	279,000
Salt, brls		11,657	2,251	2,644

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 4,087 bu wheat; 1,415 bu corn; 3,958 bu oats; 1,514 bu rye; 405 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 117 cars wheat; 163 cars corn; 26,000 bu No. 2, and 12,200 bu rejected do, by canal; 11 cars oats; 6,200 bu No. 2 do by canal; 1 car rye 1; car barley. Total (298 cars), 158,000 bu. Inspected out: 65,933 bu wheat; 278,166 bu corn; 19,398 bu oats; 3,346 bu rye; 6,554 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were again dull to-day, and generally easier, though steady. The feeling was widely entertained that things are going downwards, but they refused to budge, though let severely alone by many parties who often buy liberally. The shippers keep moving out produce that was bought for that purpose during the winter, but they do not take hold kindly, at present prices, except in oats, as Eastern and European buyers profess to lack confidence in the stability of current quotations. So much grain has been forwarded during the winter that there is less anxiety to take hold now, especially as a liberal supply is promised from the country to the west of us. The surplus held by the farming community for shipment must be much smaller than usual at this time of the year, but buyers are not willing to admit that. Hence sluggishness, though our stocks are steadily decreasing.

The movement in domestic dry goods was noticeably more active than at the beginning of the week, the pleasant weather of yesterday and to-day sensibly stimulating the demand. The effect upon prices was to strengthen them, though there was no quotable advance in any article in the list. Groceries were distributed to a liberal aggregate at fully late prices, the market for all staple articles, and most side goods as well, presenting a firm, healthy tone. Sugars are still advancing, and some other lines are tending upward. Butter was in light request only, and for anything not strictly choice the market displayed weakness. Fish were without change in prices. Dried fruits were active, and both foreign and domestic varieties were unequivocally firm. Apples, prunes, currants, blackberries, and some other descriptions are expected to command higher prices by and by, and are held with confidence. Bagging, coal, wood, and pig-iron continue dull. Paints and oils were active and firm at previously quoted prices.

Trade at the lumber yards was rather light, but prices were rather steady for both the good and more common grades. The offerings at the wholesale market were small, and consisted chiefly of three or four cargoes of good lumber, which was held firmly. There was very little doing, owing chiefly to the paucity of the offerings. Metals, iron, and building materials were unchanged. The demand was moderate. Nails were easy, owing to local competition. Broom-corn was in fair retail demand at quotations. Hops continue dull and weak, and wool was quiet. The demand for hay to supply consumers in many parts of the country, East, West, and North, continues very active, and the market rules very firm under inadequate offerings. Seeds were in moderate demand, Hungarian ruling active. Prices for all descriptions were without change. Potatoes were higher, under an active demand for home consumption and extremely light offerings. Poultry was rather quiet and easier. Hides were unchanged.

Highwines were quiet, with limited offerings, and steady at yesterday's quotations, though New York was lower. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 94c per gallon, at which price the market closed rather tame.

Lake freights were dull at unchanged rates, vessel owners being unable to accept less than yesterday, while shippers did not want much freight at any price. Rates were 4½c for wheat and 4c for corn by sail to Buffalo, 8½c for wheat to Kingston, and 14c for do to Montreal, and 21c and 20c for wheat and corn on through rate to New York. A total of 4 charters was reported, which will carry out 86,000 bu wheat, and 27,000 bu oats.

The vessels already in sailing order will probably continue to ply; but there a great many which have not yet been fitted out, and will remain under bare poles unless rates improve. Not less than 17 vessels out of the 30 composing one line, are laid up. Yet the offerings of large vessels are in excess of the present demand; though small craft are in rather scant supply.

Provisions were quiet, but rather firm, when compared with the inside prices reached last evening; though there was not much demand. The last hog has not yet made his appearance, and so many are coming in before him as to weaken prices of the raw material, and exert a depressing effect on product. It is difficult to say just what would be the effect in the latter direction if it were not that pork and lard are held in strong hands, which are able to toss it from one to the other, irrespective of what the outside world may think of the deal. The feeling of insecurity is all the greater, owing to the doubts that have been freely expressed for several days past in regard to the accuracy of the last count of stocks in store. There is, however, a moderate demand for consumption at inside prices, Liverpool having recently been very strong on lard, with a firmer tone in meats. Mess pork was steady on cash lots, but easier for future. Lard and meats were steady. The market closed steady at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $16.50@16.55; do seller June, $16.55@16.60; do seller July, $16.75@16.80; do seller August held at $17.12½. Lard, cash or seller May, $10.15@10.20; do seller June, $10.17½@10.20; do seller July, $10.30@10.32½. Sweet-pickled hams, 10½@11½c per lb for 18@16-lb averages; dry-salted meats, loose, at 6c for shoulders, cash, and $6.20 seller June; $8.67½@8.70 for short ribs, cash, and $8.77½@8.80 seller June; 9c for short clear, cash, and 9⅛c seller June; 8⅝c for Cumberlands; 8¾@9c for long clear. The same boxed at ¼@⅜c per lb above these prices. Bacon meats, 6⅞c for shoulders, 9⅝c for short ribs, 9⅞@10c for short clear, all packed in hhds; the same loose, ⅛c lower. Bacon hams, 11½@13c. Mess beef, $10.75@11.00; extra mess do, $11.75@12.00; beef hams, $22.50@23.00. City tallow, 7⅝@7½c; grease quotable at 5½@8c. Sales were reported of 300 brls mess at $16.50; 500 brls do, seller the month, at $16.55; 250 brls do at $16.50; 100 brls do, seller June, at $16.60; 2,000 brls do at $16.55; 350 tcs lard at $10.20; 250 tcs do at $10.15; 250 tcs do, seller June, at $10.30; 1,250 tcs do at $10.20; 40 bxs shoulders at 6⅛c; 60,000 lbs short ribs, country, at 8⅝c; 300,000 lbs do, seller July, at 9c (last evening); 21 tcs sweet-pickled hams (23½ lbs) at 9⅛c.

Flour was in rather better demand, and steady at former prices, notwithstanding the weakness in wheat. Several buyers were on the market, asking concessions, but holders would not "shade," and few sales were effected, though the aggregate of transactions exhibits a slight increase over yesterday. The local trade took most of the flour sold. Bran was very steady, though in moderately large supply. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $7.00; 50 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do (Minnesota) at $6.25; 100 brls do on private terms; 25 brls spring extras (Minnesota) at $8.25; 50 brls do at $7.75; 100 brls do (Iowa patent) at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 875 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,575 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $23.00, on track; 10 tons at $23.00, free on board cars. The following were the asking quotations at the close:

Fair to good white winters	$7.00	@ 8.00
Choice do	8.50	@ 9.00
Red winters	5.50	@ 7.00
Choice spring extras	6.00	@ 6.50
Medium to good do	5.37½	@ 5.87½
Good to choice Minnesotas	6.50	@ 7.00
Patent do	7.00	@10.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	4.00	@ 4.87½
Common do	2.75	@ 3.75
Rye flour	3.50	@ 5.25
Bran	23.00	@23.25

Wheat was again weak, and averaged ¼@⅜c lower, but was quite steady during the great part of the session, notwithstanding the fact that the feeling was often unsettled. There was no specially depressing news from Europe, and New York was dull only towards the close; but the weather was very fine, and the receipts fair, with a good prospect for large arrivals in the future. The outlook for a bounteous crop, as the result of a favorable planting season, was, however, the principal cause of the easier feeling, as it kept back orders to buy for shipment, and induced speculative sellers to launch out their shorts, especially for July, the discrimination against which month, as compared with June, widened from ¾c yesterday to 1c to-day. The speculative market, nearly confined to "straight" grain, is weakened, too, to a small extent by the separation of the Minnesota wheat from the rest. English buyers want the best kind, which was in really good demand to-day, while the other was let severely alone by all but the speculative class. The short interest appears to be rather a small one just now, and a good many operators are anticipating a decline when the shorts get ready to let out the reefs from their sails. Seller June opened at $1.26⅛, receded to $1.25⅛, advanced to $1.25⅞, and closed at $1.25⅛. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, closed at $1.24⅛, and fresh receipts of do at $1.24⅝. No. 1 spring closed at $1.28; No. 3 do at $1.19⅛, and rejected do at $1.12. Minnesota wheat was in good demand at 3½c premium over straight for No. 2, while No. 1 do was inactive because scarce. Other Northwestern wheat sold freely at ¼@⅜c premium over straight. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.28; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.24⅛; 7,000 bu do at $1.24⅛; 35,000 bu do at $1.24⅛; 10,000 bu do at $1.24⅛; 10,000 bu do at $1.24; 3,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.19⅛; 2,600 bu do at $1.19⅛; 800 bu do at $1.19; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.12; 1,600 bu No. 1 Northwestern (outside of Northwestern and Central Elevators) at $1.28⅛; 23,200 bu No. 2 do (Minn.) at $1.27⅞; 16,600 bu do at $1.24⅝; 14,800 bu do at $1.24⅝; 2,400 bu do at $1.24⅛; 3,200 bu do at $1.24⅜. Total, 144,800 bu.

Corn was less active, and steady, at about the same average of prices as yesterday. Liverpool and New York were both reported a shade firmer, but liberal receipts here, and the weakness in wheat, with an indisposition on the part of shippers to take hold, prevented an advance. There was, however, a rather free speculative movement, as many short sales, both on city and county account, were covered, under the impression that the recent severe decline had about brought the market to the bottom for the present, and the offerings were not so large as heretofore. Thus far, the receipts of May corn have been considerably smaller than was expected by most operators. Seller June opened at 64⅛c, rose to 64⅜c, receded to 64⅛c, advanced to 64⅝c, weakened to 64⅜c, and closed at 64⅛c. Seller July sold at 65½@66c; and seller the month, or regular No. 2, at 63⅛@63⅜c, the latter closing at 63⅜@63⅞c. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 63⅝c for No. 2, 64⅛c for No. 1, and 61⅝c for rejected. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu high mixed at 64⅛c; 13,200 bu do at 64⅛c; 5,200 bu do at 64⅛c; 4,800 bu do at 64⅜c; 1,600 bu do at 64⅛c; 8,000 bu do at 64c; 5,200 bu No. 2, strictly fresh, at 63⅝c; 27,400 bu, partly do, at 63⅝c; 75,000 bu do, regular, at 63⅛c; 15,000 bu at 63⅜c; 5,000 bu do at 63c; 1,600 bu rejected at 61⅝c; 400 bu do at 61⅛c; 6,000 bu No. at 65c, afloat; 12,200 bu rejected at 62⅜, afloat. Total, 184,200 bu.

Oats were active, though less so than yesterday, and fully ½c higher, under a brisk demand, with rather light offerings. New York was strong, and quoted "scarce," the paucity of the hay supply having necessitated the feeding of a great deal more oats than usual at this season. The general expectation is, however, that higher prices will bring out larger supplies, and hence the market for future delivery is not so strong as for cash lots. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 47⅛c, advanced to 48⅛c, and closed firm at 48c. Seller June sold at 48⅛@48⅜c, closing at 48⅜c. Rejected closed at 46c. Cash sales were reported of 13,600 bu No. 2 at 48⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 48⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 48c; 10,000 bu do at 47⅜c; 18,400 bu do at 47⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 47⅛c; 600 bu rejected at 46c; 600 bu do at 45⅛c; 1,200 bu by sample, white, at 52c; 600 bu do at 51c; 600 bu do at 50½c; 600 bu mixed at 49c, all on track. Total, 66,200 bu.

Rye was in fair supply and 1c higher, on account of light supplies. The receipts have recently settled down to about 1 car-load per day, and the withdrawals on local account are sufficient to take the last kernel out of store within a very short time, independently of shipment. Sales were limited to 400 bu No. 3 at 93½c; 400 bu do at 93c, and 1,200 bu by sample, on track, at 95c. Total, 2,000 bu. The market closed strong.

Barley was almost inactive and very dull, though the offerings were light. No. 2 sold at $1.40@1.43, the outside for Northwestern receipts; and there were sellers at $1.40 in ordinary houses at the close. The other grades can only be quoted within a very wide range; say about $1.05@1.12½ for No. 3, and 90c@$1.00 for rejected. Sample lots were slow. Cash sales were limited to 1,600 bu No. 2 at $1.49; 800 bu do at $1.40; and 400 bu by sample at $1.34. Total, 2,800 bu.

THE PROVISION MOVEMENT.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the foreign exports of the hog product from ports of New York and other undermentioned places from Oct. 28 to April 28, 1874, inclusive, as compared with the exports from all United States ports from Nov. 1, 1872, to April 28, 1873:

From	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, hams, and shoulders, lbs.
New York	133,882	98,707,359	172,759,740
Boston	27,913	5,946,255	43,842,084
Portland	3,666	9,731,660	7,720,244
Montreal	76	173,000	903,900
Philadelphia	5,621	2,488,203	4,772,547
Baltimore	4,974	6,658,503	6,247,362
New Orleans	935	1,652,620	768,800
Total Nov. 1, 1873, to April 28, 1874	176,887	125,357,700	236,517,677
Total all U. S. ports Nov. 1, 1872, to April 28, 1873	190,360	150,570,384	294,928,403
Decrease	13,473	25,212,684	58,410,726

The position of the foreign exports of the new crop from Oct. 28 to April 28, from above ports, as compared with the exports from all United States ports from Nov. 1, 1872, to April 28, 1873, is as follows:

	1872-3.	1873-4.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs	38,072,000	35,377,400	2,694,600
Lard, lbs	150,570,384	125,357,700	25,212,684
Bacon, lbs	294,928,403	237,517,677	58,410,726
Total	483,570,787	397,252,777	86,318,010

TRADE STATISTICS.

The Bureau of Statics presents the following comparison of foreign trade during the six months ended Dec. 31, 1873 and 1872 respectively:

	1873.	1872.
Imports	$285,260,613	$323,880,273
Domestic exports, specie value	295,721,859	268,294,313
Foreign exports	10,957,146	14,138,453

Allowing for the difference in warehouse, &c., the exports for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1873, exceeded the imports by $15,274,937, while for the corresponding period of 1872 the imports exceeded the exports by $42,206,052. Of the total trade by water during the six months ended Dec. 31, 1873, 74 per cent was carried in foreign vessels as compared with 72 per cent for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1872.

WOOL.

Walter Brown, Son & Co., of New York, write as follows:

The wool trade during April continued quiet throughout, with a demand from manufacturers for only such wools as were actually needed for immediate consumption. This dullness may be attributed to the continued depression in woolen goods, which, as they accumulated, have been pressed on the market by agents, at considerable loss to the producer, and the latter have naturally been disposed to anticipate their wants in buying raw material.

The general tone of prices, however, has been maintained at about previous rates. The very small supply of fleeces precludes any material decline in values until the nearer approach of the new clip, or the arrival of larger invoices of foreign wools, which will increase the assortment of fine clothing stock; and were it not for the extreme quiet in goods, there is little doubt that values in wool would show considerable advance. It is evident that manufacturers, as a class, have very small supplies, as they have been running during the last sixty days mostly on their purchases made early in the year. They will, however, continue to pursue this "hand to mouth" policy until the prospects for their productions are considerably brighter, and they can feel some encouragement to purchase in advance of their immediate requirements.

Should the goods market continue as dull as at present, for the next two months, we can hardly expect anything but a quiet and slow demand for wool this summer.

CALL BOARD.

Provisions were quiet, and lard a shade firmer. Wheat and corn were offered freely, and both were lower. They closed as follows: No. 2 spring wheat, seller May, $1.23⅝@1.23⅞; seller June, $1.24⅞@1.25. Corn, seller May, 63@63⅛c; seller June, 64⅛@64⅜c; seller July, 65⅜c. Mess pork, cash nominal, $16.50; do seller June, $16.55@16.60; seller July, $16.80@16.85. Lard, cash or seller the month, $10.10@10.25; seller June, $10.20@10.25; seller July, $10.30@10.32½. Sales include 500 tcs lard, seller July, at $10.32½; 10,000 bu wheat, seller May, at $1.23⅞; 5,000 bu do, seller June, at $1.24⅞; 150,000 bu do, at $1.25; 15,000 bu corn, seller June, at 64⅛c; 20,000 bu do, at 64⅛c; 10,000 bu do, seller July, at 65⅝c.

LATEST.

Wheat and corn were active in the afternoon after the call, and lower, owing, it is said, to reports of a decline in Liverpool and New York. Wheat declined ⅜c, selling at $1.23⅛@1.23⅞ for the month, and closing at $1.23⅛@1.23⅛; seller June at $1.24⅛@1.25, closing at $1.24⅛@1.24½. Corn was ⅛c off, ranging from 63⅝@64⅛c., closing at 64@64⅛c for June; seller the month at 63@63⅛c. A propeller was reported loading wheat for New York via Buffalo, carrying about 50,000 bu.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 7.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at $1.83@1.88.

BEANS—There is a good demand for beans for shipment to the lumber and mining regions and Far West; also for the interior and for home consumption. Navies are scarce and mediums in only fair supply. Prices are strong as quoted: Navies, per bu, $2.15@2.40; mediums, do, $1.75@2.10, in brls.

BUTTER—The condition of the butter market was substantially the same as noted on the earlier days of the week. For prime table-butter there was a good demand at very good prices, but for the poor sorts there was only a light inquiry and prices were in buyer's favor: Choice to fancy yellow, 31@35c; medium to good grades, 27@30c; inferior to common, 15@26c; common to choice roll, 18@27c.

BAGGING—Quiet still prevails in this branch of trade, and values remain nominally unchanged, ranging as follows: Stark, 34c; Ludlow A, 32½c; Lewiston A, 32½c; American A, 29c; Amoskeag, 31c; Otter Creek, 31c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 17@19c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 58@60c.

BROOM-CORN—Continues in fair order demand, at previous prices. It is said that a good many orders for broom-corn seed have been received, and the indications are that more seed will be planted this season than last. In Nebraska and Minnesota, States where broom-corn has not heretofore been cultivated, attempts will be made to raise it. Quotations: Choice hurl, 8@8½c; do extra, 8c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 7½@8c; for good do, 6@7c; good to choice stalk braid, 7½c; inferior brush, 4@5½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in moderate request. The scarcity of common brick restricts the demand. Contracts for new have been made at $6.50. The stock of old is very small and in the hands of a few. Following are the prices: Michigan stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; lime in bulk, 75c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.00@1.25 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick, (common), $8.00@8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $27.00@32.50, del.; Indiana pressed, $15.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@12.00.

CHEESE—In connection with this market there was nothing new to note. The little fine cheese arriving is readily disposed of, but for low grade goods there is no outlet save at cheap rates. We quote new Western factory, prime, at 15@15½c.

COAL—The situation of the coal-market remains unchanged in any important particular. A decline in anthracite is now likely to occur any day, and consumers are confining their purchases to meeting immediate wants: Lehigh, prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Pennsylvania Cannel, $8.50@9.00; Indiana Cannel, $7.50; Erie and Walnut Hill, $8.50; Lick Run, $8.50; Brooks, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Kirkland grate, $7.00; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $3.50; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Barclay, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and unchanged, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.05@1.15; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; lard tierces, $1.40@1.50; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $18.00@22.00; do, bucked, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@33.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do, bucked, $35.00@38.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.00; circle flour heading, 8@8c per set; flour hoop-poles, $10.00@12.00 per m.

EGGS—Were salable to the local trade at 12½@13c.

FISH—The market for lake-fish is still somewhat unsteady, the recent liberal receipts tending to unsettle values, but for salt-water cured the feeling is steady and firm. Quotations are as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.75@7.00; No. 2 do, $6.50@6.75; No. 1 out, $6.50@6.75; No. 1 shore-mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.50@10.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@9.00; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.50@7.75; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.25@5.50; George's codfish, 5.75@6.00; Labrador herring, split brls, $8.50@9.00; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brl, $7.50@8.00; do, ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A fairly active movement in this class of goods was witnessed at firmly maintained prices. There is considerable stir in apples just now, and as the supply is small and well concentrated, an advance is among the probabilities. Peaches, cherries, blackberries raisins, prunes, and in fact all description of dried fruits are strong. FOREIGN—Dates, 10@10½c; figs, drums, 13½@14c; figs, in boxes, layers, 17@18c; Turkish prunes, 13@13½c; raisins, layers, $2.90@2.98; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.55@3.75; raisins, Valencia, 12⅛@12⅜c; Zante currants, 7⅛@7⅜c; citron, 31@32c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 25@28c; New York extras, 13⅛@13½c; Michigan sliced, 13⅛@13½c; Michigan quarters, 12⅛@13c; Western do, 11⅛@11⅝c; Southern do, 10⅛@11c; peaches, pared, 28@28c; peaches, halves, new, 14⅛@15c; do mixed, 11⅛@12⅛c; blackberries, 19@19½c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 34@35c. NUTS—Filberts, 17@17½c; almonds, Terragona, 22@23c; Naples walnuts, 20@22c; Chili walnuts, 19@20c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 16@17c; Brazils, 11@11½c; pecans, Texas, 9½@10½c; Wilmington peanuts, fancy, 12@13c; do second quality, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 8½@9½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons and oranges are firm at the recent advance. Apples are salable in a retail way at $6.00@8.00 per brl, with the offerings light. Lemons, $6.50@7.00 per box; Messina oranges, per box, $6.50@7.00; fair to choice apples, $6.00@8.00 per brl; cultivated cranberries, in boxes, at $7.00@7.50; bananas, $3.00@8.00 per bunch; pine-apples, $3.50@4.00 per doz.

GROCERIES—Jobbers report a steadily good demand, both on local and interior accounts, and the firm tone for some time past pervading the market has in no degree abated. Sugars are still upward in their tendencies. Coffees are steady and firm. Rice, sirups, spices, starch, and other lines were held well up to the quotations. We make no change in our list, as follows:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 37@37½c; O. G. Java, 34@34½c; Java, No. 2, 31½@32½c; fancy Rio, 27½@27⅝c; choice do, 27@27½c; prime Rio, 26½@27c; good do, 26@26½c; common do, 25@25½c; roasting do, 23⅛@24; Singapore Java, 30@31c; Costa Rica fancy, 27½@28½c; do, prime, 27@27½c; Maracaibo, 27@28½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17@17½c; stearine, full weight, 13½@14c; do, short weight, 12½@13c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 8@8⅛c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 8½@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12⅛@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11½c; granulated, 11⅛@11½c; A, standard, 10⅞@10⅞c; do, No. 2, 10⅛@10⅝c; B, 10@10½c; extra C, 9⅞@10c; C No. 2, 9⅞@9⅞c; yellow C, No. 1, 9⅛@9⅜c; choice brown, 9⅛@9⅜c; prime do, 9⅛@9⅛c; fair do, 8⅝@9c; choice molasses sugar, 8⅞@9⅛c; fair do, 8⅛@9c; common do, 7½@7⅞c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9⅛@9⅞c; do, prime, 8⅝@9c; do, fair, 8⅛@8⅝c; common, 7⅛@8c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.33@1.38; silver drips, extra fine, 63@68c; good sugar-house sirup, 65@70c; extra do, 75@80c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@88c; do prime, 80@82c; do common, 70@72c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 65@68c; common molasses, 38@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8⅛@9⅛c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17⅛@18⅛c; cloves, 55@60c; cassia, 35@37c; pepper, 28@30c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.40@1.45; ginger, African, 25@28c; do Calcutta, 18@20c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6⅛@6⅛c; Golden West, 6⅛@6⅛c; White Lily, 6⅛@6⅛c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅛c; palm, 6@6⅛c; Savon Imperial, 6@6⅛c; white Russian, 8⅛@8⅛c; Champaign, 6@6⅛c; primrose, 6@6⅛c.

STARCH—Silver gloss, 9⅛@10c; common, 8@10½c; pure, 5⅛@8c.

HAY—Was in active demand, excited, and firm, especially timothy hay, which is exceedingly scarce. The scarcity of hay seems to be confined to no particular quarter. Reports from New York State are that the supply has been almost entirely consumed. There is a large demand from Michigan, Lake Superior, and from some of the Southeastern cities, while, judging from the comparatively light receipts, it would seem as if the farmers in the interior had little or none to spare. Should the mild, pleasant weather continue, the grass will doubtless start up, and help matters a little, but even then there will probably be a demand for all the hay offered. It is thought that prices will rule high until the new crop begins to come forward. The following quotations are intended to represent first-selling prices: Timothy, prime, $20.50@21.00; No. 1, $20.00@20.50; No. 2, $17.00@18.00; mixed, $16.00@16.50; prime prairie, $15.00; No. 1 do, $14.00@14.50; No. 2, or slough, $11.00@11.50. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $18.00@20.00; prairie, $11.00@14.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were salable to dealers, prices ruling about the same as for the past few weeks. Quotations: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 9⅛c; heavy, do, 8⅛c; part cured, 8⅛c; green calf, 14@15c; green kip, 9⅛c; dry calf, 20@22c; dry kip, 20c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 18@20c; deacon skins, 50@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 35@40c.

HOPS—Were very dull. Prices are irregular and weak, though very choice hops, which are exceedingly scarce, are generally held steadily. Low grades are plenty. Quotations for Western, 10@25c.

IRON AND STEEL—There was no special change. The demand for merchandise iron was tolerably fair. Prices are not very steady, though without quotable change:

Iron	3	@ 3 4-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	4⅛	@ 5⅛	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5⅛	@ 6	rates
Norway iron	8⅜	@ 9c	⅌ lb
Norway nail-rods	9	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	10	@11c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11	@12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@21c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	20	@23	⅌ lb
English spring steel	9	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ⅛ in	8⅜	@ 9c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—Business was again quoted slack, with little or no change in values, the following prices being current:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 36@ 39
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, ⅌ lb	39@ 41
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 90
Kip, veals	70@ 1.05
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	26@ 28
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	23@ 25
Country upper	22@ 24
Collar, ⅌ ft	18@ 21
Calf, city	1.15@ 1.35
Calf, country	1.00@ 1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@ 33
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	23@ 37
"B. A." sole	20@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND HARDWARE—The market was moderately active and steady for nearly all materials:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.50; do, 12x12, $13.00; 14x20, $12.50; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $12.00; do, 20x28, $24.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 30c; small, 31c; bar, 32c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 22c; No. 2, 20c.

LEAD—Pig, 7½c; bar, 9c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10c; less quantity, 10½c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do, No. 1 stained, 20c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 13c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20c; No. 21@24, 13c; do, 25@26c, 14c; No. 27, 15c; No. 28, 16c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 35c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 34c; planished copper, 41c; do, cut to sizes, 43c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, 6c.

NAILS—Were in moderate order demand. Some dealers are selling at $3.87½, that is, at a discount of 12½c from $4.00. Quotations: 20@60d, per keg, $4.00; 5d and 8d do, $4.25; 6d do, $4.50; 4d do, $4.75; 3d do, $5.50; 3d do, fine, $7.00; clinch, $6.50@6.62½.

NAVAL STORES—Were in moderate request: We quote: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 16½@17½c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 14½@15½c; hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb, 18@23c; marline, ⅌ lb, 18@20c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.00; pitch, ⅌ brl, $5.00@6.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $4.75@5.00; rosin, $4.00@6.50 ⅌ brl.

OILS—Trade continues steadily good, and the market maintains the firm tone prevalent on the preceding days of the week. We quote: Carbon, 15½@16c; extra winter lard, 87@88c; No. 1, 78c; No. 2, 70@72c; linseed, raw, $1.03; do, boiled, $1.08; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 52@53c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17c; naphtha, common, 14c.

POTATOES—The demand for city consumption continues active, and the supply is inadequate. Prices are variable and higher for all varieties. New are quoted at $4.00@5.00 per brl. Quotations: Peachblows, from store, $1.50@1.65 per bu; early rose do at $1.35; mixed lots, $1.30@1.45; peachblows in car-lots, $1.35@1.45, on track; early rose, $1.25 on track; mixed and common lots, $1.10@1.20, on track.

POULTRY—Met with a moderate local inquiry, with the offerings liberal. Prices were a trifle lower, as follows: Turkeys, live, 12½@13½c; chickens, live, $3.00@3.50; spring do, $2.00@3.00.

SEEDS—Hungarian was active at 72@75c; millet was more quiet, but steady, at 75@80c; choice and prime samples of timothy were in moderate order demand and firm. Prices ranged from $1.50 for poor, to $2.30 for fair, and $2.60 for prime. Clover was in better demand, with sales at $5.00@5.70; mammoth at $5.75@6.00. We note sales of 90 bags prime timothy at $2.60; 38 bags good do at $2.52; 88 bags at $2.40; 57 bags at $2.30; 55 bags poor at $1.50; 24 bags choice clover at $5.70; 20 bags do prime at $5.65; 10 bags at $5.50; 16 bags at $5.00; 32 bags mammoth at $6.00; 15 bags at $5.90; 4 bags at $5.75; 745 bags Hungarian at 75c; 50 bags at 72½c; 150 bags at 70c; 50 bags millet at 80c; 1 car at 78c.

SALT—Was more active on local and interior account at the recently reduced rates. Quotations: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.80; Canada, do, $1.90; ordinary coarse, $1.90; coarse diamond, $2.00; ground solar, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.60@4.60; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

TEAS—In connection with the tea-market no new features were developed. The demand was fully up to general expectation, and prices were held with undiminished firmness. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 35@45c; do, good, 55@65c; do, choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.05; common to fine old hyson, 60@85c; common imperial, 48@60c; good to choice do, 85c@$1.05; fair to good gunpowder, 70@85c; choice Pingsuey, $1.05@1.15; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 95c@$1.05; common to good do, 70@80c; fair to good, old, 65@75c; common do, 40@50c; colored natural-leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Prices range as follows:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@50c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—Is still unsettled. We make no change in our list: Beach, $8.00@8.50; maple, $9.00@9.50; hickory, $10.00; slabs, $6.00@6.50, delivered.

WOOL—Remains quiet. Old wool is selling now and then in a retail way. New wool from Missouri may be expected in a few days, but as yet none but fat-sheep wool has been received. The daily receipts and shipments, as reported, appear quite large. It is understood, of course, that the California and Western clip passes through, and is transferred here on its way East. The following prices are furnished as the opening rates for new wool, good conditioned:

Fine and medium washed	38@42c
Coarse washed	[illegible]
Fine heavy to light unwashed	23@27c
Medium and coarse unwashed	26@28c
Prime tub washed	45@48c
Poor to good tub washed	40@45c

Dingy, poorly washed, and shipped wool, 2@10c less. Burry and cotted, 10@15c less.

Old wool is quoted easy, as follows:

Tub washed	48@54c
Common dingy	38@40c
Fleece washed	45@48c
Fleece unwashed	25@32c

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 7.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $1.75; Muskegon, $1.50; Grand Haven, $1.50; Ludington and White Lake, $1.62½@1.75; Pentwater, $1.75; Menominee, $1.75@2.00; Oconto, $2.00.

The lumber market was very quiet, owing chiefly to the fact that there was very little lumber offering. Two or three cargoes were moved away from the dock in the morning, and about as many were left over. These latter were cargoes of dry choice and thick clear lumber, which were held firmly. Several country merchants appeared to-day, and were doubtless disappointed not to find any lumber on the market. Prices were a little better than nominal, as follows: Mill run Muskegon boards, $14.50; joists and scantling at $9.00@9.75; boards and strips, $10.00@12.00; good to choice do, $13.00@15.75; shingles, $2.75@3.00; pickets, $9.00@10.00; lath, $2.00.

The following sales were reported:

Schr Brown, from Muskegon, 140 m boards and strips at $14.75, 10 m lath at $2.00; schr Skidmore, from Pentwater, 290 m A shingles at $3.12½; 70 m common lumber at $9.25. Sold by William Meglade.

Cargo schr Julia Smith, from Muskegon, 80 m ft common inch (part Norway) at $10.00, 20 m pcs lath at $2.00. Sold by C. Deming & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand continues rather light. Prices are unchanged, ruling very steady as quoted:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@....
First common siding		@20.00
Second common siding		@17.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	33.00	@36.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	26.00	@28.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	18.00	@20.00
A wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	38.00	@40.00
B wagon-box boards	28.00	@30.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	26.00	@28.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards, outside for dry	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, fencing, timber, 16 feet and under, outside price for dry	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	13.00	@....
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@....
Cedar posts, round, 5@8 inches	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.50	@....
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.50
A or Star	3.50	@....
Shingles on track (A)	3.00	@....

Letters have been received from Menominee, which state that the prospect for getting the logs down is more encouraging. The water in the small rivers is very low, but it is thought that by making strenuous exertions the logs will be got out. At Oconto, probably a good many logs will be hung up. The prospect on the west shore of Michigan is also reported more favorable. At Manistee, it is thought that about 40,000,000 feet will be hung up on some of the small rivers, but there is a probability that these will come down. It is stated that log-driving on the Muskegon streams is progressing more favorably than was at first expected. The Muskegon *News and Reporter* gives the following on the subject:

"Nearly all the logs on Grindstone Creek had to be abandoned, and we are informed by the very best authority that over one-third of the logs in the tributary streams of Muskegon River were hung up for the season. The rear end of the drive is at Big Rapids jam, and it will take about ten days to sort the logs there, when the entire quota of logs in the drive for 1874 that can be got out will start for Muskegon Lake.

"A statement of the lumbering done on the Muskegon and its branches during the past winter foot up a total of 193,500,000 feet. Of that amount the logs in the Hersey Branch, Grindstone, Middle Branch, West Branch, main river, Clam, and West Branch of Clam, and a portion of the Little Muskegon, a total of about 50,000,000 feet are considered as 'hung up,' though it is possible that some of them will come out with such a fall of rain as we are liable to have.

"All of our mills are now running on full time, with plenty of logs for the present."

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 7.

The receipts of live-stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,753	14,036	209
Tuesday	3,185	14,354	533
Wednesday	4,225	19,197	1,182
Thursday	3,300	15,500	850
Total	14,463	63,087	2,774
Same time last week	15,143	59,943	1,672

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,278	8,049	......
Tuesday	1,760	8,967	299
Wednesday	3,244	9,497	554
Total	7,282	26,513	853

CATTLE—There was more activity in the market to-day, and prices were more settled, and steadier. The receipts showed a falling off of nearly 1,000 head, as compared with yesterday, which seemed to give operators increased confidence, and the different classes took hold with fair liberality at $3.50@6.25 for poor to extra qualities. Shippers paid $5.75@6.25 for choice to extra native steers, and $4.75@5.60 for common to good do. The purchases of feeders were made at $3.75@4.75, while the wants of Chicago butchers were satisfied at $3.50@5.25. The market closed steady, with but few desirable droves left over.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and over	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.70@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,350 lbs	5.35@5.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.85@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 750 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	3.00@3.50
Cattle—Texas, corn-fed	4.75@5.25
Cattle—Texas, wintered North	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	......

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
17 medium steers	1,061	$5.25
18 stockers	1,003	4.50
17 good steers	1,174	5.50
44 good steers	1,102	5.50
54 good steers	1,145	5.40
5 calves	152	5.00
16 good steers	1,078	5.50
16 good steers	1,207	5.50
17 good steers	1,265	5.65
30 extra steers	1,434	6.25
44 choice steers	1,404	6.00
45 choice steers	1,436	6.12½
33 choice steers	1,378	5.80
17 good steers	1,150	5.50
17 fair steers	1,165	5.35
16 choice steers	1,451	6.00
40 Texas cattle	834	4.75
118 choice steers	1,290	5.90
95 good steers	1,234	5.65
31 choice steers	1,269	5.80
49 choice steers	1,115	5.75
17 good steers	1,265	5.65
33 good steers	1,184	5.50
13 medium steers	1,236	5.70
62 choice steers	1,415	6.20
29 choice steers	1,437	6.05
17 choice steers	1,206	5.75
32 choice steers	1,302	5.75
18 choice steers	1,226	5.70
13 medium steers	1,069	5.30
45 good steers	1,211	5.60
13 choice steers	1,304	5.75
16 choice steers	1,317	5.90
16 choice steers	1,239	5.75
16 choice steers	1,352	5.90
45 choice steers	1,379	5.90
18 choice steers	1,237	5.75
19 fat pony steers	1,063	5.25
28 fat pony steers	979	5.10
18 good steers	1,126	5.55
17 choice steers	1,230	6.00

HOGS—The receipts, though considerably smaller than yesterday, were unusually heavy for the season, and the market was again dull and depressed. In addition to the fresh arrivals there were no fewer than 10,000 stale hogs, which would bring the supply up to somewhere in the neighborhood of 27,000. As one-half of this amount of stock would more nearly have corresponded to the legitimate wants of the trade, the prevalent feeling, as might be inferred, was one of depression. So far as choice grades were concerned, there was no further material shrinkage in values, but the poorer sorts sold irregularly and decidedly lower, the decline reaching 10c. There were sales at $4.55@5.00 for skippers and coarse, uneven, and mixed lots; at $5.10@5.25 for poor to common, and at $5.30@5.90 for medium to strictly choice. The sales published below show most of the day's business to have been done within a range of $5.20@5.60. The market closed quiet and easy, with many unsold. The only sale at over $5.90 was reported by Sunderland Bros. P. J. Halligan bought them for the Philadelphia market.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
100	165	$5.25	64	282	$4.70	51	280	$5.90
31	216	5.50	53	205	5.40	61	251	5.40
61	219	5.50	57	171	5.25	59	139	5.15
78	155	5.00	70	190	5.30	69	171	5.25
80	210	5.50	61	280	5.15	48	231	5.60
112	178	5.35	80	188	5.25	125	177	5.25
55	201	5.35	31	169	4.50	50	272	5.50
73	178	5.25	69	195	5.25	68	168	5.10
38	163	4.32½	48	178	5.15	67	234	5.65
59	250	6.00	59	197	5.25	60	248	5.60
51	214	5.85	47	237	5.35	57	211	5.45
53	201	5.40	63	228	5.50	60	287	5.60
64	212	5.75	50	241	5.50	48	187	5.20
60	230	5.50	55	190	4.80	57	113	4.55
107	189	5.35	24	194	5.35	52	176	5.25
56	196	1.25	60	178	5.30			

SHEEP—With no diminution in the demand and no improvement in the supply, prices of this class of stock continue to rule high. The few lots received were snatched up as soon as unloaded, and at quite as good prices as were obtainable on the previous days of the week. We quote inferior to common at $4.50@5.00; medium at $5.25@6.75; and good to choice at $7.00@8.50.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—HOGS—Receipts, 3,850; firm; Yorkers, $4.75@5.00; bacon, $5.00@5.40; butchers', $5.25@5.75.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,361; steady and unchanged. Texans, $2.50@4.75; native cows and heifers, $2.25@4.25; prime to choice steers, $5.00@6.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,649; total for week, 8,364. Market low, but firm, at yesterday's prices. Fresh arrivals generally through consignments. But few buyers in attendance.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 600; total for week, 7,600. Market slow at yesterday's prices; all offerings disposed of.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,300; total for week, 17,500. Market more active; prices drooping. Yorkers, $5.00@5.50; bulk sales at $5.25; heavy hogs, $5.50@5.70.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 7.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 33 cars. No sales.

HOGS—Arrivals, 30 cars; best Philadelphia, $6.40@6.50; Yorkers, $5.25@5.50.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 9 cars. No sales.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 7.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,404, making 4,230 for the last three days, against 3,070 for the same time last week; quality fair, ranging from common to extra; market dull and weak at a shade further decline from yesterday, and ⅛c off Monday's quotations; extreme range was 10½@12½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Fresh receipts, 3,200, making 8,311 for the last three days, against 4,370 for the same time last week; demand not strong; prices a little easier, with slow sales at 5@6½c for ordinary to extra unshorn; 7½@8½c for fair to choice sheared, and 11½@13c for spring lambs.

SWINE—Arrivals, 4,936, making 17,320 for the last three days, against 13,290 for the same time last week; none offered alive; dressed, a shade firmer at 7½@8c for regular weights.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 7—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 6d; spring, 11s 9d@12s 6d; white, 12s 8d@13s; Club, 13s@13s 3d. Corn, 33s 3d@33s 6d. Pork, 67s. Lard, 57s.

LIVERPOOL, May 7—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs very quiet. Pork, 67s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 7—3:30 p. m.—Market unchanged.

PARIS, May 7.—Specie in Bank of France increased 18,000,000 francs during the week. Rentes, 59f 5c.

LONDON, May 7.—Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £363,000. Proportion of Bank reserve to liability 35 per cent. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank on balance to-day, £22,000. Consols for money, 93@93⅛; account, 93⅛@93⅜.

United States securities—5-20s of '65, 107; '67, 109¼; 10-40s, 104¼; new 5s, 104⅛; New York Central, 89; Erie, 32⅛@32⅞; preferred, 52.

Tallow, 38s 6d.

Linseed oil, 28s 6d; turpentine, 30s.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 8⅛@8¼d; middling Orleans, 8⅜@8½d; sales, 12,000 bales; American, 7,600 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

Provisions—Pork, 67s 6d; beef, 92s 6d; lard, 46s 6d.

Tallow—38s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Commission houses are doing a fair business for the season, and jobbers are rather more actively employed. Western and Western York clothiers are operating moderately in woolens. Market for cotton goods steady at unchanged prices; cheviot shirtings in fair request; cottonades dull; prints in moderate demand; shirting styles are active and sold up to production; shawls quiet.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 7.—COTTON—Quiet at an advance; middling upland, 17⅝c; futures closed steady; Sales, 19,100 bales; May, 17 7-32@17⅜c; June, [illegible]; July, 18 1-32@18 1-16c; August, 18 5-16@18 11-32c; September, 18 1-32@18 1-16c; October, 17⅞@17 29-32c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; receipts, 5,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.70@6.00; common to good, $6.15; good to choice, $6.60@[illegible]; white wheat extra, $6.75@7.20; extra Ohio, $6.30@[illegible]; St. Louis, $6.30@11.00. Rye flour and corn-meal unchanged. Wheat opened steady and closed quiet and lower; receipts, 51,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.50@1.52; No. 2 Milwaukee, [illegible]; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, [illegible]; winter red Western, $1.62½@1.65; inferior spring, $1.38; common white Western, $1.65. Rye quiet at $1.07@1.12. Barley dull. Malt quiet. Corn quiet and steady; receipts, 40,000 bu; new mixed Western, 82@85c; old do, 85@86½c; new white Western, [illegible]. Oats a shade firmer; receipts, 3,000 bu; mixed Western, 67@68½c; white Western, 67½c; poor white do, 65½c.

HAY—Firm at $1.00@1.05.

HOPS—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Heavy and nominal.

SUGAR—Steady.

MOLASSES—Quiet.

RICE—Quiet.

PETROLEUM—Dull and lower; crude, 5⅛@5⅜; refined, 14½c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 40½@41c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $17.00@17.25 spot; $17.25 June; $17.45 July. Beef dull; [illegible] mess, 9½@12c; extra, 11@12c. Middles dull; long clear, 9⅛@10c; short clear, 10c. Lard lower; prime steam, 10 9-16@10⅝c, spot and May; 10⅝ June; 10¾ July; 11c August.

BUTTER—Heavy; Western, 24@28c; new Western, 32@35c.

CHEESE—Higher.

WHISKY—Steady at 97c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, fairly active; No. 1 Milwaukee club held at $1.50 for car lots; buyers of boat-load parcels over $1.45. Corn lower; sales, 26,000 bu mixed Western at 72@73c, closing weak. Oats higher; sales, 4,000 bu No. 2 Western at 60c. Rye scarce and neglected. Barley scarce and neglected.

FREIGHTS—Wheat, 12c; corn, 11c; oats, 7c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; red, $1.55@1.70; amber, $1.78@1.80. Rye, 98c. Corn less active; yellow, 87c; mixed, 85@86c. Oats steady; white, [illegible]; mixed, 61@63c.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 15⅛c; crude, 11c.

WHISKY—98c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat in good demand, but lower; Indiana and Pennsylvania red, $1.74@1.77; Indiana and Ohio, $1.55@1.65; Western spring, [illegible]. Corn in good demand; old mixed Western, [illegible]; new, 84@85c. Oats dull; Western mixed, 58c; [illegible] 60@61c. Rye quiet at $1.00@1.05.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet at $17.25. Bulk shoulders, 6⅝@6⅞c; clear rib, 9@9⅛c. Bacon shoulders, 7⅛c. Sugar-cured hams, 14@15c. Lard firm at 10⅞@10⅞c.

BUTTER—Western, active at 24@28c.

COFFEE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at 98½@99c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged. BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Chicago, $1.26@1.26½; only small lots of fall sold. Corn slow and easy; No. 2, mixed, 68@68½c, track and elevator. Oats inactive but firmly; No. 2, 51½@52c, on track. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye steady at 98c.

WHISKY—Firm at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong at $17.25; held higher at close. Bulk meats firm and held higher; shoulders, 6¼@6⅜c; clear rib, 9⅛c; clear, 9⅜c, cash; sales at close, clear, 9⅛c buyer May. Bacon strong; shoulders, 7@7⅛c; clear rib, 9⅞c; clear, 10c. Lard firm and held higher; 10c bid for summer.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 7.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 15⅞c; receipts, 330 bales; shipments, 335 bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, an advance asked, but none established. Cornmeal scarce and firm at $4.25 spot; $4.10 to arrive. Corn unsettled; 93c bid, 95c asked. Oats scarce and firm at 63c.

HAY—Mixed, $14.00@19.00.

BRAN—No stock; retailing at $1.60.

BUTTER—Market flooded with oleomargarine, at 22@28c.

EGGS—Firm, at 15c.

PROVISIONS—Lard higher, at 11@12c. Bacon higher; shoulders, 7⅛c; clear rib, 10⅛c; clear, 10⅝c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 7.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged at 16⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at 80@82c. Oats firmer at 64@65c. Rye, $1.10.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork firmer at $17.25. Bacon—Shoulders, 7⅛c; clear rib, 10c; clear, 10½c. Sugar-cured hams, 13c; plain, 11⅛c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6⅛c; clear rib, 9⅛c; clear, 9⅜c. Lard—Tierce, 11c; keg, 11½c.

WHISKY—99c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Steady; standard white, in car lots, 12½@13c; Ohio State, test to 150 degrees, 13⅛@14c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., May 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; extra white Michigan, $1.63; amber Michigan, $1.47½; seller June, $1.50; No. 1 red, $1.57; No. 2 do, $1.48. Corn, demand fair and market firm; high mixed, 74@74½c; seller May, 71½c; seller June, 70c; seller August, 71½c; low mixed, 73c; no grade, 71c; damaged, 70½c. Oats fair and firm; No. 2, 55c; Michigan, 55c.

FREIGHTS—Dull; Oswego—one charter at 6c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged at $7.50@7.75. Wheat steady; extra, $1.60½; No. 1, $1.60½@164. Corn steady at 73c. Oats—Good demand and full prices at 55½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 400 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—BRAN—Firmer, at $1.40.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer, at $18.25. Dry salt meats scarce; shoulders, 7@7⅛c; clear rib, 9⅛c; clear, 9⅞c. Bacon scarce, active, and higher; shoulders, 7⅞c; clear rib, 10⅛c; clear, 10⅜@10⅝c. Lard—Market almost bare; tierce, 11⅛c; keg, 12c.

SUGAR—Speculative demand and firmer; good common, 7⅛c; low fair to fully fair, 8@8⅛c; prime, 8⅝@9c; strictly prime, 9⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn meal active and higher, at $4.25. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Good demand; sales, 4,550 bales; supply light; assortment poor; prices generally stronger; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 15⅛@15⅞c; low middling to strict low middling, 16⅛@16⅞c; middling to strict middling, 17⅛@18c; good middling, 18⅛@18⅞c. Receipts, 1,827 bales; exports none; stock, 109,615 bales; unsold, 50,500 bales.

MONETARY—Gold, 112⅛. Sight, par. Sterling, $5.45½@5.47½.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 7.—COTTON—Steady at 17c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand, but low rates, at $1.45@1.48. Corn fair and firm at 72@75c. Oats steady at 49@56c. Rye steady at $1.03. Barley—Steady; California, $1.85.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Dull, and declined to 13c.

BUTTER—Dull and declined; choice, 28@30c.

CHEESE—Scarce and firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand light, and holders firm at $17.50. Lard—Demand light, and holders firm; sales current make loose, 10c; kettle, 10⅞@11c. Bulk meats fair and firm; shoulders 6⅛c; clear rib, 9⅛c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 6⅞@6 9-10c; clear rib, 9⅞c; clear, 9⅞@10c.

WHISKY—Fair and firm at 93c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.28; No. 2, $1.27⅛; seller June, $1.27⅛; July, $1.27⅞. Oats fair and firm; No. 2, 47c. Corn active; No. 2 mixed, 63½c. Rye fair and firm; No. 1, 90½c. Barley steady; No. 2, $1.52; No. 3, $1.35.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Lard scarce; prime kettle rendered 10½c; prime steam, 10c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 111,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 241,000 bu.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

THE COURTS.

Miscellaneous Business Transacted Yesterday.

Judge Williams decided a demurrer to the bill of Pratt and wife against Stone and others, which decision virtually disposes of the case. In one way and another litigation has been going on concerning the land in this suit for nearly twenty years, and has been twice to the Supreme Court. James Pratt bought the land in 1852 of one Stephen Bronson. The property is described as the W. ½ of Lot 7, in Block 57, O. T.; the N. 15 acres of the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 34, 39, 14, and the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 3, 36, 14. One-half of it was sold to James' brother Amos, and he subsequently conveyed the whole to Clement DeWolf for the benefit of Calvin De Wolf. In 1853 Amos assigned all his right in the contract he had for the land to Warren Parker, for securing the performance of a contract. Amos, a month or two after this last conveyance, sold all his interest to Jeremiah Pratt, acknowledging that he had held the title to one-half in trust for his brother James. H. O. Stone, in 1854, became the owner of this land, as grantee of DeWolf. Amos failed to keep his contract with Parker, and his agreement with Brownson was forfeited and sold, and bought in by Stone, giving him apparently a good title.

In 1867, Emily H. Pratt, wife of James Pratt, filed the present bill setting up the above facts, and also stating that her husband had been obliged to borrow a large amount of money of her at some past time; that he had then, to make the account good, induced Jeremiah Pratt to convey to her four lots in the S. E. corner of Block 4, and Blocks 2 and 5 in Stone's Subdivision of the N. 15 acres of the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 34, 39, 14, and also ½ of the W. ½ of Lot 7, Block 57, O. T., the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 3, 36, 14, and Lot 15, Block 1, of Stone's Subdivision. This land was held by Jeremiah in trust for Jonas, and the latter had it conveyed to his wife to repay the sums borrowed of her. It is claimed that complainant did not know of Amos' conveyance to DeWolf, and that James Pratt was entitled to one-half the lands first described, and hence had a right to have the same conveyed to her, and she therefore asks that the title may be decreed to be in her, free from all liens and clouds.

A general demurrer was filed to the bill, and on this the decision yesterday was rendered. The Judge remarked that the facts must be very familiar, as the case had been before him twice. There were two questions raised, which would be conclusive against the right of the complainant to recover. Mrs. Pratt claimed under a deed from Jeremiah Pratt, and he, it was said, held the land in secret trust for James. If, then, Jeremiah had no interest, Mrs. Pratt could have none, and the decision of the Supreme Court in the Forty-second Illinois, page 198, proved that Jeremiah Pratt's title was not good. Mrs. Pratt held only an equity in their land. She was not a bona fide purchaser. She was estopped by this decree against her grantor. It was true that this decree was sought to be attacked on the ground of want of jurisdiction. But appearance was entered in the Supreme Court,—as it lawfully could be done,—and this was sufficient.

Another point in the case was the question of laches. It was argued that laches could not be imputed to Mrs. Pratt, she being a femme covert. But laches could be imputed to James Pratt, and he, from 1853 to 1865, made no demand for the property, and gave no evidence of ownership. It could not be held that a party might lie idle for so many years. She was bound by his laches, and, on both the points, the bill did not show a case. The demurrer was therefore sustained.

Judge Norton was allowed until the 1st of June to see whether he would amend the bill or go to the Supreme Court on the demurrer, so that the end is not yet.

THE BOSS CASE.

The case of Brownie Boss against Edmund Boss for divorce, which started on an apparently successful course before Judge Farwell Wednesday, came to an abrupt termination yesterday.

At the commencement of the case, a continuation was asked, on the ground that the complainant could not find certain women of the town by whom it was expected to prove the adultery of the defendant. Mr. King, on behalf of the defendant, argued that, even if they could be found, they could not be compelled to testify to acts of adultery, as that would bring them within the scope, both of a city ordinance and a State law against keeping houses of ill-fame, or sustaining or frequenting the same. Mr. Tourtellotte, on behalf of Mrs. Boss, argued that it was the privilege of the witness to decline to answer, but it could not be urged by the defendant, nor the testimony, if given, excluded on that ground. The case then went to trial. Annie Stewart testified, but it was thought that sufficient evidence could not be procured to substantiate the allegations of the bill, and the complainant, in order not to estop herself from a similar action when she could get more positive testimony, chose to dismiss the bill.

Another knotty point then arose, as to who owned the property at 1000 Wabash avenue, where the parties had lived. Mrs. Boss had obtained an injunction restraining him from touching it, and claimed it as her own, while the defendant thought the injunction should be dissolved, the case having been dismissed, and that each party should be restored to his or her own rights as they existed prior to the filing of the bill. Judge Farwell continued the argument on this point until Saturday morning, to give counsel time to look up authorities. Mrs. Boss will not probably rest here, but will commence another suit soon.

ITEMS.

The Howell case still drags its slow length along before Judge Blodgett. Mr. Storrs has been heard from at Pittsburgh, and will probably be here to take part in the funeral ceremonies of this case. The plaintiff has begun in rebuttal, and is introducing some strong testimony.

In the case of Carver against the Michigan Central Railroad Company, which has been on trial before Judge Tree for several days, a verdict was returned for the plaintiff for $30,789.78. The action was to recover for jewelry lost by fire while plaintiff was traveling on the defendant's road.

To-day is the last day of service in the Circuit Court for the May term.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company filed a bill against A. H. Castle, M. E. Castle, and David W. Sutherland to foreclose a mortgage for $8,000 on a part of Lots 8 and 9, in Block 3, of Clark's Addition to Chicago.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Anton Engebretson was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued returnable June 8.

Adolph Kahn et al., having failed to file a denial or answer by their return day, were adjudicated bankrupt by default. The warrant was issued returnable June 9.

In the case of Moses Salomon et al., an order was entered, authorizing the Assignee to sell the bankrupt's goods at public auction.

In the matter of Gardner & Gould, H. F. Eames filed a petition asking that a judgment held by him, amounting to $582.23, be declared a first lien and paid in full.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

F. S. and M. E. Wilcox began a suit against George C. Munro, Frank V. Gay, and W. R. Robbins, for $1,200.

Maria M. Gross began a suit against Lewis W. Stone, claiming $8,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Victoria Engel began a suit against the Chicago Life Insurance Company on a policy of insurance, claiming $2,000.

Walter A Judson and Dixon Bean filed a distress warrant against Patrick F. Driscoll for $1,800.

Gates, Wadhams & Co. brought suit for $15,000 against the United States Pipe-Protecting Company.

THE COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Anna Klein, letters of administration was issued to Peter Klein under an approved bond of $600.

The following cases of alleged insanity were tried and found insane: Francis Woodburn, Mary E. Gilpin, Eliza Hammill, and Theresa Ray.

M. R. Howard was appointed guardian ad litem for Ella and Charles R. Howard, minor heirs of Stillman D. Howard, on petition to sell real estate.

The claim of Albert Esche for $345 against the estate of Gustav Esche was allowed.

In the matter of the Village of Hyde Park, objections made by the County of Cook to confirmation of assessment roll No. 25, were sustained, and the Court ordered that the Commissioners modify, alter, and recast said assessment so that the same would conform to the legally-recorded subdivisions.

The Court ordered that summons issue for the appointment of a conservator for the estate of John S. Taylor, a lunatic.

The alleged case of insanity against Johanna E. Felber was dismissed on motion of the County Physician, Dr. Henrotin.

THE CALL.

JUDGE ROGERS—325 to 333, except 328.
JUDGE BOOTH—153, 156, 158 to 170.
JUDGE TREE, 3,767, 1,496, 317, 101.
JUDGE GARY—91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 100, 101, 104, 105, 107, 109, 110, 111, 114, 116, 117, 119, 120, 121, 122.
JUDGE JAMESON—153, 154, 156, 157, 169 to 177.
JUDGE MCROBERTS assists Judge Gary.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE DRUMMOND—Archer and Pancoast Manufacturing Company v. Welmer S. Shepherd, $1,974.35.—Matthew Bolles et al. v. Town of Amboy, $351.63.—Same v. same, $1,891.80.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Squire A. Taylor, Assignee, v. Frederick Barkhardt, $118.—Same v. John K. Powers, $15.75.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—G. A. Springer v. T. R. Willard, $283.33.—J. Bradner Smith et al. v. George B. Carpenter and Eli L. Sheldon, $34.29.—Alfred Weed et al. v. J. C. Gallagher and William Graham, $286.29.—A. R. Palmer et al. v. Anthony Smith, $448.72.—E. Pelasse et al. v. P. L. Garrity, $36.66.—P. W. Field et al. v. John Gutgesell, $721.—Manufacturers' National Bank v. Nehemiah Hawkins, $352.30.—E. T. Borck v. Maxwell Batchelder and John Mogoun; conditional judgment for $150.

JUDGE JAMESON—George Stovell v. Benjamin Colly, $18.—Anna M. Sellman v. Illinois Mutual-Fire Insurance Company; verdict, $450, and motion for new trial.—J. J. Maxwell v. Commercial Insurance Company, $2,300.

JUDGE MCROBERTS—John S. Gould v. James Stinson, $494.—Mary A. McCarty v. The City of Chicago; verdict, $1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Hermann Lissberger and Samuel Schultz v. Wilmer S. Shepherd, $983.81.

JUDGE ROGERS—Marvin A. Lawrence v. Samuel E. Martin; verdict, $187.50, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—John W. Lambier v. John Nolan and Denis Nolan, $160.

JUDGE TREE—W. J. Carrow, for the use of Mulford & Cottle, v. Michigan Central Railroad Company; verdict, $30,789.78.

A FARMER ON FINANCE.

WARRENSBURG, Macon County, Ill., May 4, 1874.
To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It seems that a great many people are laboring under the impression that the farmers are responsible for all this fuss about inflation. Now, I don't think this impression is correct. The subject has never been discussed in our Club, and I never heard a farmer mention the subject until the passage of the celebrated Finance bill, lately deceased. If I understand the sentiments of the farmers, it is that the Government should issue greenbacks directly to the people, and cease to foster monopolies in the form of National Banks. Let the Government issue greenbacks redeemable in gold, instead of bonds bearing interest, that must pass through the hands of capitalists and National Banks before reaching the people.

This plan looks very simple to the farmers, and, if there is any inflation in it, the farmers do not see it.

As far as wronging the East is concerned, I don't think the farmers of the West are very fine-haired on that point; for they realize how the East has robbed them—lo! these many years—through a protective tariff. We would like in some way to touch their conscience upon this point, and we know, if we do, we must strike at their pockets. A FARMER.

On Easy Monthly Payments.

Do you want to have a beautiful home of your own, in a healthy place, where society is good, and railroad accommodations are the best and cheapest? Then go to Morgan Park. Col. Clarke will go with you any day before 12 o'clock noon. You will find him at No. 11 Chamber of Commerce.

Horrible Atrocities in the Argentine Republic.

The Panama *Star and Herald* of the 21st of March gives a fearful account of horrible crimes which have recently been enacted by the military heroes of the army of Lopez Jordan. The scenes which it describes were, it states, witnessed by one Don Emilio Victoria, who was made prisoner, and taken, with six others, to the camp at Querencio. They were then ordered to march under a guard of twenty musketeers, commanded by a brother of Hermosi, to where Querencio was, on the other side of Gualeguay. When they arrived at the farm of St. Augustin, a Senor Euclides Irigoyen came out to meet them armed with a lance, and, approaching the officer, said: "Why do you make these people suffer so much? Anyhow, I know you have orders to kill them on arriving at the forest, so you had better let us kill them at once." The officer refused to agree to his proposals. As soon as they had reached the camp of Querencio, Chamorro was made fast. Again next day the order came that all the prisoners should be dispatched. They began with Chamorro, who was lanced to death. My turn was to come next, when an order came to bring me before Querencio, which was done. Later on in the day he delivered me over to Lopez Jordan, who kept me with him until his defeat by Don Gonzalo. All the chiefs had orders to kill whom they pleased. Lopez Jordan ordered his victims to be dispatched after insulting them in the vilest language. Others, such as Gonzalez and Campos, would address one of these unfortunates, "Who are you?" So and so. "Where from?" "Entreriano." "Kill him, he is a savage." The executioner then stepped out to do his duty. Each chief had his own executioner. He drew his weapon, and in a few seconds the head of a poor father of a family rolled on the ground. Such were the common every-day assassinations. Some 300 had been murdered in this manner. The assassin, Nico Coronel, captured on the coast of Parana a great number of foreigners occupied in collecting firewood, charcoal-burners, with Italians and Spaniards. Some he assassinated, and to others he administered from 600 to 1,000 lashes and compelled them to serve in the infantry. A boy was punished by having a stake thrust through his body. The last victim was Felipe Velasquez, a soldier of Capt. Antelo, who had come to visit his seven children. When Lopez Jordan ordered his execution, two days before the battle, this soldier reminded him of his long services, his large family, and promised if he would spare his life to serve him faithfully. This chief was inexorable. The bandit Vera was ordered to dispatch him at once.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A CLEAN STOCK OF DRY goods (invoice about $10,000) for Chicago property. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE GROVE LOTS FRONTING on Vincennes-av., at South Englewood; no payments until Jan. 1, 1875, and then only $12 and interest on each lot. Will exchange for good improved farms, merchandise, or other good property. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD BUSINESS UNINCUMbered lot on Michigan-av. for property on South Side north of Sixtieth-st.; house and lot preferred. REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME CHOICE IMPROVED and unimproved property in and near thriving town in Missouri, amounting to $12,000 or $15,000, for improved property on South Side; will pay some cash and assume incumbrance. REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD LOTS AT SOUTH ENGLEwood for medium-sized safe and horse and light wagon. Address M 28, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OR MORE SUBURBAN lots for furniture or for good furnished sleeping-room. Address J 87, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A GROCERY STORE ON WEST Side for some cash and suburban property. Address J 57, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOTS FOR HOUSE and lot; will assume. J. S. VAN DUSLIEE, Room 6, 121 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A HANDSOME HOUSE AND LOT finely located in Riverside, free of all incumbrances, to exchange for Milwaukee, Wis., property. HAIR & CO., 174 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—GOOD LOTS AND cash for first or second-hand gas-fixtures, in large or small quantities, for three houses. 150 Adams-st., Room 8.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FINE FURNITURE FOR SALE—A HANDSOME solid rosewood parlor suit, covered with crimson brocatelle, cost $425, price $125; rosewood bouquet table, Egyptian marble, cost $35, price $15; a splendid oak sideboard, fine marble-top, cost $125, price $50; extension table to match, cost $50, for $18. Residence, 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A MAHOGANY AND PLUSH PARLOR suit for $50, easy chair $10, fancy chair $8, elegant plated water-cooler, cost $40, for $15; a $35 coffee-urn for $10; a $25 castor for $10; bed lounge covered with haircloth, cost $35, for $17. No. 643 Michigan-av.

PARTIES DISPOSING OF THEIR FURNITURE household goods, pianos, sewing machines, or any kind of goods or merchandise, will do well to first see us. We will make liberal advances on consignments, or on household goods to be sold at residence. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE FURNITURE ENOUGH TO furnish six rooms (parlor included), with the privilege of purchasing, to cost about $500, with good security. No children. Address I 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—NEW FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE IN exchange for engines, boiler, line shafting, etc. Address H 43, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO SCHOLARSHIPS ENTITLING the holder to $192.80 in tuition at the Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill. Address H. B. FARWELL, Pecatonica, Winnebago County, Ill.

FOR SALE—NICE COUNTER AND SHELVING very cheap, suitable for dry goods, &c., at No. 359 West Lake-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—WALNUT SHELVING AND COUNter, almost new, fit for any business; will be sold cheap, at 135 North Clark-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—ONE BREACH-LOADING GUN. ALSO two music boxes, and one large architectural box. Apply at 865 State-st.

FOR SALE—50 TO 100 LOADS SOIL FOR FILLING lots. Also a first-class cook-stove with water back, and a express-box buggy and harness cheap. No. 363 West Van Buren-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—20,000 FEET OF 2-INCH PLANK from 12 to 16 feet; a lot of 4x4 same length. North and Wells-st. bridge.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK ON TWELFTH-ST., EAST OF the bridge. For particulars apply to W. B. LOOMIS & CO., 90 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.:
75x150 feet on Indiana-av., east front, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts. Price $125 per foot.
Corner on Grand Boulevard, near Thirty-seventh-st. Price $22,000. Terms easy.
50x163 west front, on Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st. Price $200 per foot.
52½x192 on Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. Price $14,000. Terms easy.
100 feet on Wabash-av., east front, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts. Price $150 per foot.
33 lots fronting on Monroe, Adams, Wilcox, and Jackson-sts., for sale cheap, or to exchange for improved business or dwelling property; will pay some cash or assume incumbrances.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE AVENUE—155x180 FEET ON the southeast corner Prairie-av. and Fifty-third-st., in the grove adjacent to the South Park; high, beautiful ground; the most attractive and desirable in the vicinity of the Park. Only $80 per foot on the following extraordinary terms: $4,500 cash, balance nearly two years, at 8½ per cent interest, and three years more at 7 per cent. When the location and certain future of this property is considered, it is clear that a splendid opportunity is here presented for a sure, and safe, and profitable investment, and on such terms as cannot be obtained from any one else. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—99 YEARS' LEASE OF HOUSE AND lot No. 481 Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court; extraordinary terms of lease; no reappraisals; lot 40x170, with good barn. Will be sold for a small bonus. Buying such a lease is much better than renting or purchasing. It is not only the best, but the only, lease of the kind in market. It offers a rare chance to lease a comfortable home at a moderate rent for the present, with the certainty of large profit in the future, when Wabash-av. shall have become, as it undoubtedly will become, one of the most elegant and fashionable business thoroughfares in the country. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SOUTH SIDE LOTS ON LONG time; lots on Oakwood boulevard from 3 to 5 years' time. Also, lots in the grove fronting on and adjacent to the South Park, on 5 years' time. There is no property south of the city more attractive or desirable in all respects for improvement or investment than the above. Please call for tracts and further particulars. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—MOST DESIRABLE NEW BRICK house of nine rooms, kitchen, etc., on first floor; all modern improvements; bay window and barn; near Thirty-fifth-st.; $5,500; easy terms. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIDENCES on the South Side in first-class locations. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—40X80 FEET ON NORTH CLARK-ST., near Ohio, at a decided Bargain. Also 20x80, with three-story brick building; well rented; adjoining the above. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2 NICE COTTAGES, CONtaining 6 rooms, 2 closets, and pantry each. Lots 25x125. New and substantial. Inquire on premises, 1091 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, and lot, 30x125, on West Jackson-st., near Lincoln, at a very great bargain; must be sold. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—NO. 1264 PRAIRIE-AV., EAST FRONT, 2-story and basement marble-front house, 10 rooms and closets, modern improvements, frame barn, lot 25x180, 20-foot alley, street paved; will be sold cheap. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, corner Douglas-place and Vernon-av., 10 rooms, all modern improvements, 27 feet front, large barn on alley. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE OF 10 rooms, in good order, and one acre of ground fronting east on Halsted-st., near Wellington. A decided bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES NEAR BLUE ISLAND-AV. and Twenty-second-st., on monthly payments, cheap. WALLER BROS., 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS ON LAKE, CLARK, Washington, and State-sts. Also on Wabash, Michigan, and Third-avs. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES VERY cheap; 6 new octagon-front brick houses, 10 rooms, convenient to Lincoln-av. cars; terms easy. WALLER BROS., 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$200 DOWN, BALANCE MONTHLY; 537 Indiana-st.; extra built, 9-room cottage, newly painted, water on both floors, and lot. Also 1070 Jackson-st. 7 rooms in splendid order, newly painted, with lot, cheap, on same payments. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—25X165 FEET NORTHEAST CORNER State and Twentieth-sts., with improvements; well rented. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES CORNERING ON CENTRAL Park, between Barry Point-road and Harrison-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE and lot on Burnside-st., near Thirty-seventh, $2,650. One on Butterfield-st., $950. 50 feet on State-st., near Thirty-seventh, $85, worth $100 per foot. Owner must sell. Lot on Wentworth-av. to trade for horse and buggy. PETER SHIMP, 948 Burnside-st., near Thirty-eighth.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT LOSS—3 NEW COTtages on West Jackson-st., near California-av.; very little cash down required; must be sold immediately. Apply to C. B. HOSMER & CO., 116 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF BLOCK OF TWO NEW BRICK basement residences and lot, $5,000, $30 monthly, no interest for 2 years. Forty-fifth-st., one block west of Cottage Grove-av. street-cars. ORCUTT.

FOR SALE—LOT WITH HOUSE, CHEAP, IF WITHin two weeks. 387 Noble-st.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS—WE HAVE SOME OF the best improved business property for sale within the heart of the business centre at figures which bear investigation. Inquire of J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WILL TAKE PART REAL ESTATE (no incumbrance) and some cash for a double 3-story and basement brick house and lot (50x125) on North Clark-st., opposite the Lincoln Park. B. J. NOCKIN, 117 East Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT ON ERIE-st., all modern improvements, for a little over cost of house. Lot on Wells-st., near Michigan-av. Dock property on North Branch, ready for business. House on Lake front, and marble-front house near Thirtieth-st., Michigan-av. L. O. TOMLINSON, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., SOUTHEAST CORner Fifty-third-st.; high ground, three blocks from South Park, $70 per foot; $7,000 can remain 5 years at from 8½ to 7 per cent interest; a choice, cheap, and desirable lot. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—150 SPLENDID lots near the depot and Normal School, cheap and on easy terms. SPOFFORD, BYRNE & DRAKE, Room 4, 145 Clark-st., Room 1 Maroney's Block, Englewood.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN PROPERTY AT OAK Park—Choice residences, $3,000 to $15,000, easy terms, some on monthly payments, and beautiful building lots $20 to $60 per foot. Money advanced on liberal terms to those who desire to build. C. M. HARTWICK, Room 21, Otis Block, 154 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES FRONTING EAST ON Stony Island-av., between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth-sts., near depot. A large profit can be made by retailing. Terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT RIDGELAND (EAST OF AND adjoining Oak Park), within half a block of station, fine choice lots at low prices, and money advanced on liberal terms to aid in building, if desired. CHAS. M. HARTWICK, Room 21 Otis Block, 154 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD—A BEAUTIFUL suburban home, Gothic house, surrounded by shade and fruit trees, fine cellar, well and cistern, five minutes' walk from depot, price very low. Will exchange for good property in city. A. PATTERSON, Room 2, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN SOUTHWEST ¼ OF SECtion 23, Town 40, Range 13, near Irving Park. Terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME VERY CHOICE HYDE Park property that I can sell on five and ten years' time. A rare chance to make a fortune on a small cash investment. Apply to GEO. W. WAITE, 119 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN SECTION 22, TOWN 39, Range 13, near Lawndale. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH—AN improved 10-acre lot at Hinsdale. Inquire of owner, 868 State-st.

FOR SALE—TWELFTH-ST., NEAR DOUGLAS Park, 5 or 10 acres at a decided bargain. J. C. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS, BLOCKS, AND ACRES NEAR Northwestern Car Shops and Central Park; low prices and easy terms. WEST CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, 73 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100-FOOT CORNER (164 DEEP) IN Ravendale, Hyde Park, very cheap. SWEET, 3 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR SOUTH CHICAGO and Calumet Harbor; fine high land; will double within 6 months. J. H. KEELER, 148 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—5 YEARS' TIME—I WILL SELL choice Hyde Park lots at a great bargain; also, lots at car shops. J. H. BISSELL, 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—1 OR 4 LOTS IN BEEBE'S SUBDIVISion on M. & St. P. R. R., two blocks from depot; artesian water; fare, 5¼ cents; one-half cash. I will sell at a bargain. G. B. MORSE, Room 11 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—20, 35, or 70 ACRES AT WINNETKA; 8½ or 15 acres at Cornell; Englewood lots to exchange for a farm, and business block to exchange. L. O. TOMLINSON, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—WE HAVE 40 acres on C. & R. I. Road, near entrance to Morgan Park, that can be bought low for a few days. This will be the finest suburb point in Cook County. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—ONE cottage and two 8-room houses, in Englewood, one block from depot. Also four splendid houses in South Evanston, by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY—I AM going to offer on Monday, May 11, at auction, at 1 o'clock, the snuggest little fruit farm of 10 acres in the vicinity of St. Joseph. This farm is well set with choice fruit, which is in full bearing, with a neat house and outbuildings, well surrounded with shrubbery and evergreens, and only a mile and a half from St. Joseph, Mich., right in the vicinity of Capt. Naiper's handsome fruit farm. Capt. Napier's steamer Corona, running between Chicago and St. Joseph. It is sold under Administrator's sale, and some one is going to get a bargain and a handsome crop of fruit. Terms, one-third cash, balance one and two years, with interest. HENRY A. TRUAX, Administrator of the estate of Harry Brockway, deceased.

FOR SALE—200 ACRES IN HARVARD, McHENry County, Ill., 60 miles northwest of Chicago; 100 acres in cultivation; 100 acres in grass and pasturage, ½ mile from depot; railroad divides the farm through the centre. Price, $35 per acre. Terms, $2,000 cash. H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FARM (GOOD IMPROVEMENTS, 20 to 200 acres), within 30 miles of Chicago. Will pay cash, if desirably located. To secure attention address, stating in detail price, incumbrance, locality, etc., Q 57, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—"ILLUSTRATED HISTORY of the Border Wars of Two Centuries." New. Elegant prospectus free; commission largest. C. A. WALL & CO., 107 Madison-st., Chicago.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY, COMPETENT AND THOROUGH teacher of the piano, desires a few more scholars. Terms, $10 and $12. 222 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—376 STATE-ST., OVER PEKIN TEA Co.'s store, two floors, 13 rooms, water and gas on both floors; also basement, 21x96 feet. Apply in store.

TO RENT—NO. 25 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., 3-STORY and basement marble front house with 15 rooms and all modern improvements, $1,200 per year. Possession given at once. Apply to COL. GEORGE R. CLARKE, or Clarke, Layton & Co., 120 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front dwelling, 186 Sangamon-st.; also marble front dwelling-house, 11 rooms, brick barn, etc., No. 23 Macalister-place, fronting Vernon Park. W. J. ONAHAN, 112 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—597 INDIANA-ST.—$11, OR YEAR'S lease, $100, first story; second story $13, or year's lease $125. Water is each, newly painted. Also only $17, or year's lease $150, choice newly-painted 6-room house, 1070 Jackson-st. This pays on large interest. Money refunded if house burns. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY, 8-ROOM HOUSE AND barn; also two-story and basement house near corner of Lincoln-st. and Carroll-av.; $30 each.

TO RENT—CHEAP—NEW OCTAGON BRICK, modern-style house, near Irving Park depot; fare 7 cents. J. F. LATSHAW, Room 13, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FINE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT mansard brick, octagon front house, 13 rooms, on Monroe-st., near Ashland-av.; will be rented very low; good barn. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE, NO. 797 Wabash-av., at $1,200; cheapest house in Chicago. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE on West Side, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, centrally located; $100 per month. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE SITUATED AT 381 Forrest-av., in fine order, with all modern improvements. D. B. DEWEY & CO., Room 11 Washington Block.

TO RENT—8 OR 16 ROOMS, TO SUIT PARTIES; suitable for a boarding-house. Rent reasonable. Apply at 309 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—ON LAKE-ST., FRONTING UNION Park, 2 marble-front houses, modern improvements and barns. Inquire at 43 Ashland-av.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF NEW HOUSE, 7 rooms, in good order, and convenient; $20. 419 Butterfield-st., near corner Twenty-seventh. W. CASPER.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, house 323 Michigan-av. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK stone fronts, 674 and 676 West Adams-st., 12 rooms and all improvements. Inquire of R. W. BRIDGES, Tribune Building, or on premises.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE 13 Harmon-court. Inquire of EDWARD GOODMAN, Room 48 McCormick Block, corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE; FIVE ROOMS; GOOD neighborhood; West Side; only $13; neat small family. A. H. STOVER, 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK; MODERN IMPROVEments; No. 161 Centre-av.; $40. S. R. WOLFE, 19 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—NO. 22 ASHLAND-AV., 2-STORY frame, fronting on Union Park, $50 per month. WM. D. PALMER, 146 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—1235, 1237, 1239 WABASH-AV., ALL 3-story and basement marble-front houses, containing 12 rooms each, in a very pleasant location, and very desirable residences. Apply to MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—CHEAP, NICE HOUSE, MICHIGAN-av.; house, Prairie-av.; house, Artesian-av.; store, Wentworth-av. MEARS & CO., 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY MARBLE-FRONT house, No. 27 Twenty-fifth-st.; delightful location; lake front; house has all modern improvements, and is being put in good order. Rent low to a good party. Apply at 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE, with all modern improvements; rent cheap. Apply to W. V. JOHNSTON, 130 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, water, gas, furnace, mantel, and barn; West Side; $40. JOHN F. EBERHART, 157 Washington-st.

TO RENT—EIGHT-ROOM COTTAGE, NEARLY new, with large lot; West Adams-st., near Campbell-av. THOMAS, Room 5, 143 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—778 JACKSON-ST., 8-ROOM COTTAGE, gas, water, etc.; cheap. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF HOUSE, $20; OR, garden, fruit, and shade trees, to parties who will buy some furniture. 18 Elizabeth-st.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN STONE octagon front two-story and basement houses, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, bath rooms, furnaces, gas fixtures, etc., fronting immediately into Ellis Park; horse and steam cars at hand; only $900. Inquire of owner next door, 8 Ellis Park.

TO RENT—CHEAP—NEW OCTAGON BRICK, modern-style house, near Irving Park depot; fare 7 cents. J. F. LATSHAW, Room 13, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY STONE FRONT HOUSE, Washington and Curtis-sts., only $100 per month. C. W. RIGDON, 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FRAME DWELLING OF 11 ROOMS, gas, water, barn, and large lot on Lake-av., Hyde Park, 2 minutes' walk from Forty-third-st. railroad depot. Apply at Room 1, 124 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 12 large rooms, large closets, gas, hot and cold water, large yard and barn, to a good tenant, cheap. 447 West Taylor-st., third door from Centre-av.

TO RENT—$30, WORTH $40—BRICK HOUSE, 10 rooms, gas and water. 177 West Twelfth-st., near Jefferson.

TO RENT—148 FOURTH-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement house. Apply at Room 25, 130 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 481 Wabash-av., near Eldridge Court; lot 40x170, east front, with good barn; or will sell, for a moderate bonus, a 99 years' lease of this property—the best lease of the kind in the city. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO-STORY BRICK building on Michigan-av., 25 feet south of Madison-st., at a low rent; suitable for store, warehouse, or livery. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—DOUBLE HOUSE WELL ADAPTED for 1 or 2 families or boarding-house; new building. Inquire Hatch House, 29 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY FRAME, WITH brick basement dwelling, 188 South Green-st., southwest corner Jackson, house of 11 rooms, hot and cold water, and gas fixtures throughout. Apply to IRA HOLMES, 31 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—WITH ABOUT $300 WORTH OF FURNIture for sale, new 6-room cottage, North Side, south of Division-st. and east of Franklin; 'bus and cars; rent low. Address C 14, Tribune office.

Suburban.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON—HOUSES AND COTtages of from 4 to 10 rooms, at from $10 to $40 per month; also, a good house of 10 rooms, furnished, for one year, at $75 per month. D. B. DEWEY & CO., Room 11 Washington Block, corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AND HOUSES AT AUSTIN, new and in fine order; rent low. D. B. DEWEY & CO., Room 11 Washington Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—THE MOST DESIRABLE AND ELEgantly furnished rooms to gentlemen only, at 85 Dearborn-st., Room 22. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—DOUBLE PARLORS AND ROOMS ON second floor to a small family, suitable for light housekeeping, unfurnished. Rent, $25 per month. Best of reference required. Inquire at 199 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN FIRST-CLASS neighborhood on the North Side to single gentlemen, without board. Inquire at store No. 100 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS IN BRICK BUILDing, northeast corner Michigan-av. and Thirty-first-st. F. W. SPRINGER, 155 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—2 TO 6 NICE FRONT ROOMS, $7 TO $18, to families without children. STEWART, 302 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 30.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS; INSIDE BLINDS, CLOSETS, etc., to a family without children. Inquire up-stairs at 231 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW SUITES OF ROOMS (FOUR each), 17 and 19 North State-st. Inquire at 15½ North State-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, in a private family. Apply at 190 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—HAVING MORE ROOM THAN WE REquire, will rent a very nice front and back parlor; also one or two bed-rooms; all well furnished, and use of stable if required; location first-class, and every convenience. Call at 83 Twenty-second-st., near Prairie-av.

TO RENT—VERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS at 164 and 166 East Washington-st., Room 50.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN OPPORTUNITY SELdom met with is offered an active business man to engage in a thoroughly established manufacturing business. Capital required, $10,000 to $15,000, to take retiring partner's interest. Profits large and sales steadily increasing. Parties with money desiring a good business are cordially invited to investigate. Best of references given and required. Address, stating where an interview may be had, B E., 755 Michigan-av.

PARTNER WANTED—MANUFACTURING BUSIness, established 1869; goods pay 500 per cent; no limit to sales; office assistance must have; $1,000 cash required. Apply at J. E. KIMBALL & CO.'S, M. E. Church Block, 10 to 12 a. m.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 CASH. TO take an interest in subdivision South; it will pay largely; can secure the money. Address K 1, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, TO TAKE AN equal interest with the advertiser in a safe, straightforward, manufacturing business; goods pay 300 per cent profit. Reference given and required. Address F 77, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN EDUCATED, HONEST man with $100, in an office business where money can be made. Address M 68, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD-PAYING bakery, with from $500 to $800. This is no humbug. Please call at 396 West Randolph-st., and see for yourself. ORDWAY.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $25,000, IN A WHOLEsale grocery; partner retiring. Advise with Franklin, MacVeagh & Co., Harmon, Messer & Co., G. C. Cook & Co., by permission.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH $5,000 TO unite with the advertiser, who is in the real estate business, which has paid a net profit of $6,000 per annum for the last three years. Money well secured on real estate. No bonus asked for the business. Address M 80, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SPLENDID STORE, GOOD location, good paying business; only small capital required. Address J 47, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINE, BOILER, LINE SHAFTING, and two coffee-polishers. Inquire at 28 River-st.

KIRKWOOD & DUNKLEE, 171 AND 173 LAKE-st., steam-engines, boilers, pumps, belting, hose, John's asbestos roofing, Babbitt metal and supplies.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—LOW FOR CASH—A MAGNIFICENT, new, in every respect first-class piano, warranted for 10 years, at No. 221 Oak-st.

I HAVE $235 PAID ON A $650 7½ OCTAVE ROSEwood piano, first-class in every respect, and can go no farther. What will you give me in greenbacks, or horses, or buggies for it? Address M 87, Tribune office.

JUST RECEIVED—A LARGE INVOICE OF THOSE justly celebrated STORY & CAMP PIANOS; the best piano in the world for the price. Call and examine. Sold in new style cases, sold on installments, and to rent. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK STORE AND BASEMENT, 20x80, 79 North LaSalle-st.; first-class for grocery or wholesale liquor trade; store $50, basement $25, or less to a good tenant. W. P. DEAN, 177 East Madison-st., Room 7, or at the building.

TO RENT—BY HENRY E. MARBLE, ROOM 3, 118 LaSalle-st., three new and elegant stores, No. 64, Nos. 68 and 69, and No. 68 Washington-st., near State. Will be rented cheap to good tenants.

TO RENT—A VERY NICE STORE IN BALLARD'S Block, southwest corner Wabash-av. and Monroe-st.; possession May 1. Apply to ELY & CO., up-stairs same building.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors 4 East Washington-st.; well lighted, vault, elevator, etc.; cheap to a good tenant. Apply to ELY & CO., Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TO DRESSMAKERS OR MILLINERS, or some other light business, the two stores Nos. 448 and 452 Wabash-av. Rent low to good party. For particulars inquire of J. G. ASHLEMAN, Jeweler, 190 State-st.

TO RENT—STORE 146 SOUTH WATER-ST. APply on premises.

TO RENT—A STORE ON THIRTY-FIRST-ST., with plate glass; a good opening for dry goods and notions. F. W. SPRINGER, 155 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—STORE ON MILWAUKEE-AV., ONE on Kinzie-st.; also, 12 Milwaukee-av., an old grocery store, with fixtures, etc. Apply at 324 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV.—BRICK BUILDING on Michigan-av., near Madison-st., suitable for store; rent low. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—GOOD STORE, ALSO BANKING-room, on Twenty-second-st. near Wabash-av.; fine location, low rent. HENRY WOOD, Room 2, 123 Dearborn.

TO RENT—RENT—ONLY $50—STATE-ST MARBLE front store and basement, for business and residence. C. DELANO, 97 Clark-st., Room 42.

TO RENT—A SMALL STORE, WITH DWELLING room in rear; near school and cars; has done a large profitable millinery and dressmaking trade. No. 387 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—THE 4-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK store, Nos. 25 and 27 River-st. Immediate possession. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—2 STORES AND 2 BASEMENTS CHEAP on North Wells-st. Inquire Hatch House, 29 North Wells-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—THE OFFICES REMAINING VACANT on third floor only of Fullerton Block, 94 Dearborn-st. Will be rented at very low rates to satisfactory tenants. Apply at Room 4 in the building.

TO RENT—HALF MY FINE OFFICE (WITH WINdow, second floor) one year; $12 per month. Room 1 Journal Building.

TO RENT—WANTED, A DESIRABLE PARTY TO occupy one-half or one-fourth of pleasant office. Call at Room 18 Reaper Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT OFFICES, PARTLY furnished; may divide; cheap, if taken immediately. Room 1, 171 Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, PART of Gard's marble front block, Nos. 15, 17, 19, and 21 North Clinton-st., between Lake and Randolph. The best manufacturing building in Chicago, and the cheapest rent. Inquire at E. R. GARD'S office, 15 North Clinton.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS OF building 168 and 170 Washington-st., for sleeping rooms; one tenant for the whole preferred, who will take care of the building. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

TO RENT—PART OF FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT, and three lofts of the large store 219 South Water-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A GOOD BRICK STABLE IN REAR OF dwelling 238 Huron-st., between Clark and Dearborn. Inquire at 238 Huron-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED house by family of five adults. Address, with terms and location, G 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FLOORS suitable for lodging-rooms; situation either on Clark, LaSalle, or Dearborn-sts., South Side. J 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT-PAYING tenant; no children; a house of eight to twelve rooms, east of State-st., on or between either of the avenues; rent not to exceed $50; would take furnished house and give board for rent. Call, or address P, 639 Indiana-av., up-stairs.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE MAN, A furnished room, where there are no other lodgers; West Side preferred. Address M 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF FIVE adults, a small furnished house. Address, with terms, G 57, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

10 AND 12 ELDRIDGE-COURT—NICELY FURnished rooms with modern improvements, en suite or single, to rent, with board. Table strictly first-class. Table boarders accommodated.

100 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—BRICK house; board for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY-furnished room, with board, for gentleman and wife; also pleasant room for two gentlemen. Few boarders.

414 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—FRONT ALcove suite, unfurnished, with first-class board.

588 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST.—A desirable suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with bath-room etc., on first floor, with board.

879 INDIANA-AV., FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, with board.

West Side.

73 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board. Terms moderate. Reference.

260 WARREN-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT chamber, with alcove; hot and cold water; house heated by steam, with first-class board in private family.

331 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A NICE ROOM, EITHER on the first or second floor, to rent, with board, to gent and wife or two gentlemen. Location first-rate. Reference required.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen and ladies, very desirable in every respect; location unexceptionable; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Cars pass the door. A quiet, orderly, home-like place.

North Side.

212 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, large front rooms, also single rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

224 NORTH CLARK-ST., THIRD FLOOR—A FEW young men can find pleasant rooms, with board, at $5 per week; day board, $4.

Hotels.

BISHOP COURT HOTEL—NOS. 507, 509, 511, 513, and 515 West Madison-st., J. F. Pierson, Manager—One of the most conveniently located family hotels in the city. Street-cars and stages passing every three minutes. Now being thoroughly renovated throughout, and will be made comfortable, plain home for its guests, at prices to suit the times. Young gentlemen will find this a convenient and comfortable residence.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., BEtween Madison and Monroe-sts.—Board, $7 and upwards per week; day board, $5 per week; transient, $2 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM WITH board, for two gentlemen, within four blocks of First Congregational Church. Address M 97, Tribune office.

BOARD—I WILL PAY $100 PER MONTH for 2 or 3 rooms (one front) and furnish my-self, with board for self, wife, son, and child 3 years old, on one of the avenues. Address PERMANENT, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS ON hand for purchase of notes having short time to run, secured by inside city real estate. Room 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—$5,000 REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE, secured on choice 5-acre block, and made by first-class man; 5, 18, and 30 months; 15 per cent. M 88, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPwards on improved farm or city property. A. HARSHBERGER, 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry, or other collaterals, at the Private Loan Office, 177 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 5.

TO LOAN—$20,000 IN SUMS OF $3,000 TO $5,000 FOR 3 or 5 years on improved city property. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

WANTED—NOTES SECURED BY SALE MORTgage or trust deed on real estate inside city limits or avenues south, having from 6 months upwards to run. Address PORTLAND, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,000, $2,000, $3,000, TWO SUMS OF $5,000 and $10,000 on good city property for three and five years. Address B 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—$9,000 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, ON HUMboldt Park property. Address L A, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—$2,000 TO $20,000 ON INSIDE PROPERty. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalle-st.

TO A RESPONSIBLE MAN WHO WILL FOR, SAY 5 years, pay the interest ($3,000 a year), on my mortgage (borrowed money), I will give a half interest in a valuable inside business lot. Address PROFITS, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—$5,000 OR $10,000 FOR 60 DAYS; OR, will buy good short paper. HENRY & HILL, 89 Washington-st.

WE CAN MAKE A FEW LOANS ON IMPROVED Chicago real estate for a term of years, in sums of $1,000 and upwards, on application from principals. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE security, for 3 or 5 years, at 10 per cent interest. C. W. LITCHFIELD, Room 8, 94 Dearborn-st.

$2,500 TO LOAN FOR TWO YEARS AT 10 per cent, on city or Hyde Park real estate; improved preferred. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

$2,500 WANTED, BY THE TRUSTEES OF the U. P. Baptist Church, on improved unincumbered property near corner Burnside and Forty-seventh-sts. Apply to or address J. B. JOHNSTON, Sec., 20 and 22 Lake-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MAY 7, BETWEEN VINCENNES-PLACE and Cottage Grove-av., a gold bracelet. Finder will be rewarded by returning the same to No. 1 Vincennes-place.

LOST—MAY 7, ON OR NEAR TWENTY-SECOND-st., a seal-skin box. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of it to 1024 Prairie-av.

LOST—MAY 5, WHILE RIDING ON SOUTH OR West Side, a garnet medallion locket with lady's picture. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving at Tribune office.

LOST—WEDNESDAY LAST, BLACK ONYX linked bracelet. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 482 North Dearborn-st.

LOST—MAY 7, ONE OVAL GOLD EAR-RING, ON Third-av. The finder will receive $5 reward by leaving the same at the Grand Pacific Hotel Barber-Shop.

LOST—ON WABASH-AV., PROBABLY NEAR Peck-court, or at Mrs. Hopson's, a gold breastpin. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to 22 Indiana-av., fourth door north of Thirteenth-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—GEORGE A. FITZPATRICK WILL please call on his brother at Palmer House.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—3 OR 4 FIRST-CLASS PLUMBERS; steady employment and good wages. For particulars, address N L D, Sentinel Office, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—TWENTY GOOD PAINTERS AND calciminers. Come prepared to work. T. W. DRAPER, 383 West Madison-st.

WANTED—PAPER-HANGERS; GOOD PRICES, plenty of work. Apply to HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON, 107 State-st.

WANTED—A SHOEMAKER FOR GENERAL work at 398 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—SHADE-HANGERS. SPENCER H. PECK, 195 and 197 Wabash-av., corner Adams-st.

WANTED—A BAKER, AT 820 WEST LAKE-ST. Apply in the afternoon.

WANTED—A GOOD CUSTOM COAT-MAKER can find steady employment by applying at PRICE, ROSENBLATT & CO.'S, corner Lake-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED—SIX PAINTERS AND CALCIMINERS, at 176 Twenty-fifth-st., any time after 11 to-day.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE PAINTERS TO work on scaffold; good wages. American Express Building, State and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD TAILOR; ALSO SITTING-room for tailors to rent; good light. No. 484 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO MAKE INFANTS turned shoes. Northwest corner State and Lake-sts., entrance on State-st., fourth floor. F. O. GASS.

WANTED—STRAW HAT AND BONNET PRESSers and bleachers. Apply this morning to J. G. STRAIN'S Bleachery, 256 State-st.

WANTED—BARBERS—UNDER THE AVENUE House, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COACHMAN who can bring good recommendations, at 593 Michigan-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—10 BRIDGE-CARPENTERS, ONE MAN and his wife, 10 men for farm, Scandinavian or German, 20 bark-peelers. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT. WORK for everybody. Good wages. Permanent employment. Men and women wanted. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—$1,000 WILL PROCURE A SALARIED position worth $25 per week to a suitable man. Money well secured on real estate. D 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR AN EASY business in city or country. Beginners make $20 a week. Only small capital needed. Samples sent free. RAY & CO., 184 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—A SMART BOY TO TAKE CARE OF horse and learn the grocery business. Apply to M. DOWLING, 382 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—MEN WITH A SMALL CAPITAL WHO are capable of handling a practicable patent, one just issued; article sells at sight. Call at Room 17 Lakeside building, corner Clark and Adams-sts. INVENTOR.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH $1,000 cash, in carriage business on Wabash-av. Big profits. Call at 1050 Indiana-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO GO TO THE COUNtry for the summer to do cooking, washing, and ironing. Apply at 906 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN GIRL TO go to another State, 200 miles distant, to cook, wash, and iron; first-class family; first-class wages paid. Call at 80 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL OR WOMAN, with references, to do general housework, at Kenwood, near Forty-seventh-st. Call between 10 and 12 o'clock, at Room 43 McCormick Block, corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in a private family; Swede, Norwegian, or German preferred. Apply to 470 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRL to do the work for a small private family. 928 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN FAMily of two at 143 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 422 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL WHO UNderstands housework at 709 North Franklin-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL AT 666 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Apply at 127 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Must be a No. 1 cook, neat and clean—the house and all in it is new. German preferred. Apply at 584 Orchard-st., near Lincoln and Belden-avs., North Side.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in family of 4; German or Swede preferred. References required. Apply at 912 Michigan-av.

WANTED—2 GIRLS, FIRST AND SECOND, ONE for cook, and one for house-girl. Apply at 333 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 47 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Call at 38 Cottage-place.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl to cook, wash, and iron at 1317 Indiana-av. Reference required.

WANTED—A GOOD ORDER COOK AT HUTCHinson's Restaurant, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ORDER COOK; UNmarried preferred. Robinson House, 193 East Lake.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR SECOND WORK; also smart young girl to take care of child and assist in the house. Apply at 22 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; Swede or German preferred. References required. 158 South Ashland-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS THAT UNDERstands shirt-making and family sewing. Call at 412 Belden-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, CApable to take charge of a large workroom; to such a person a liberal salary will be given. Address, stating experience, amount of salary expected, and giving references, CUPID, Saginaw, Mich.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD TAILORESSES TO SEW on coats; preference given to the wives and daughters of soldiers. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 196 and 197 Lake-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL AT 665 WEST MADISON-st., from 14 to 16 years old.

WANTED—WET NURSE, IMMEDIATELY, AT 920 Fulton-st., near Western-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS NEW SHIRT IRONER, and a starcher, at ANDERSON'S Steam Laundry, Cor. Eldridge Court and State-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—MRS. MARX HAS REMOVED HER intelligence office to 40 Fourth-av., where she will continue to supply help at the shortest notice.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—THIS DAY, TWO EXPERIENCED dry-goods saleswomen, age 18 to 25; must be of good address and first-class saleswomen. References required. Apply, 9 to 12 a. m., to R. H. McDOWELL & CO., 288 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A LADY COPYIST; MUST WRITE A good hand. Address in own handwriting, M 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKFOLDERS. APply immediately to CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st., fifth floor.

WANTED—LADIES TO WORK ON FELT HATS. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 196 and 197 Lake-st.

WANTED—LADY AND GENTLEMEN CANVASsers for the Remington Sewing-Machine. Liberal inducements. 285 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AVONDALE—"THIS STORY, WITH THE 'TWO ANGELS,' places the author in the first rank of modern writers."—Public opinion. For sale at 83 Clark-st., Room 9, Chicago, and by all booksellers.

A WIDOW LADY WISHES TO MEET AN HONorable gentleman of means; assistance needed, in return for which a good home is offered on an avenue, and security. Address H 97, Tribune office.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING and miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, Loan Office, 328 State-st.

BOOKKEEPING AND COLLECTING—LEGAL PApers carefully executed; abstracts examined and copying; all complicated accounts adjusted and collected in principal cities. J. E. TAYLOR, 156 Dearborn-st.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted; work requiring an expert solicited. WEBB & TUCKER, Room 16, 133 Madison-st.

FOR ADOPTION—A FOUR-MONTHS OLD BOY. Call at 251 Twenty-sixth-st.

I WOULD LIKE TO INVEST $5,000 IN A GOOD business. H 90, Tribune office.

NOTICE—TO FURNITURE-DEALERS AND OTHers—We have dismissed W. G. Press from our employ, not finding him reliable. All parties are cautioned not to have any business transactions with him in our name. BUNKER BROS., 243 and 245 Lake-st.

PATENT ROUND TREE-BOXES, CHEAPER THAN the rough ones now in use; made on special machinery by Stephen Scotton, of Richmond, Ind. For sale by GEO. W. SOHIER, Agent for Chicago, 189 LaSalle-st.

RAILROAD TICKET-OFFICE FORMERLY NO. 77 Clark-st., removed to No. 75 Clark, where you can get tickets to all points below regular prices. Tickets bought at liberal prices. W. F. CHATFIELD, 75 Clark-st., basement.

THE GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY REquires fine-fitting kid gloves. Our fitters will mold them around your hand satisfactorily or no sale. Call before the matinee, at the Paris Glove Depot, 163 State-st.

TO HOTEL OWNERS—THE ADVERTISER wishes to secure the management of a suburban summer hotel, or a hotel in a live country town, on salary or shares. Must be completely furnished. References first-class. Address B 23, Tribune office.

TO OWNERS AND DEALERS IN WASHINGTON Heights real estate: Those interested in getting up an auction sale of real estate at the above place, will please address M 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A STOCK OF GROceries worth about $3,000; will give good lots and cash. Address N 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—MACHINISTS TO ASK FOR HALL'S adjustible face-vise and compound lever nippers, at your tool-stores. Melrose Man'f'g Co., Chicago.

WANTED—WRITING TO BE NICELY AND RAPIDly done, by a gentleman, at night, for any time required. Address H 94, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED, NOT FRAUDulently. Fees after decree. Ten years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

SEWING MACHINES.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE, CITY AGENCY, 172 and 174 South Clark-st. (up-stairs). Machines sold on small monthly payments; sewing given if desired to make payments; all kinds of attachments, needles, oil, &c., at lowest prices.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SILVER-PLATED Grover & Baker sewing-machine, latest improved, No. 9, lock-stitch, cost $75, price $25. 663 Michigan-av.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 318 SOUTH Halsted-st., City Agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired. Open evenings.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN NOW ENGAGED as bookkeeper for a commission house in this city desires a similar situation with some first-class house; prefers a place where the services of a competent man are required. Can furnish highest credentials from present employer and other well-known gentlemen. H. BRIDGEFORD, Room 52 Exchange Building, Union Stock-Yards.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, CASHier, or correspondent, by a young man of experience in this line of business; is a quick accountant, and accustomed to correspondence; highest city references. Address H 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, temperate young man to do office work and learn to keep books; will work cheap; good city references given. Address M 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A BANK; HAVE HAD 10 years' experience; first-class reference. Address H 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SHORT HAND—BY A stenographer, a young man, good penman, and thoroughly conversant with office-work; position as correspondent preferred. Address H 24, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CONFECtioner and pastry cook can give satisfaction, and best New York and city references. M 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD PLUMBER TO GO TO MILwaukee; steady work, and $3 per day. Inquire at 138 Ontario-st., corner LaSalle, in store.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede), to drive delivery wagon, or as light porter in store; is willing to make himself generally useful; city reference. Address 197 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF experience to take care of a pair of horses in a private family; salary not an object. Address W K S, 190 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM the country as coachman or teamster. He is well used to horses. Prefer country or city. Reference. Address R, 23 East Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman in a private family, by one who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness, and has first-class city references. Please address L H, this office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede) as coachman in a private family; used to the business, and well posted in the city. Address H 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN THAT understands the care of horses and can make himself generally useful about the house. Call for two days at 74½ North May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHman; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; best of references from last employer. Address J 14, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WHOLESALE GROcers, tea dealers, fancy grocers, etc.—The advertiser, possessing a thorough knowledge of teas (15 years' experience) and having a large connection in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa (now traveling through those States), is desirous of representing Chicago in some staple line of goods on commission or otherwise. Address MILWAUKEE, care of Geo. Haywood, Esq., 85 Wisconsin-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TO attend bar; has had seven years' experience in the business. Address M. P. E., this office, or 1317 South State-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—A TRAVELING MAN would like something to handle to use up his spare time on the road. Address M 78 Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A COOK, WASHER, and ironer, also second girl; German, South Side preferred. Call or address, for 2 days, at 505 Butterfield.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN AND child 3 years old; country preferred; child no trouble. Call at 197 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a restaurant or boarding-house; an American woman. Call at 106 Newberry av., corner of Right-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD AND neat Swedish girls, in a first-class family. The cook is well recommended. Call at 323 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DANish cook. Call or address at 331 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, TO do general housework in a small private family. Call at 9 Myrick-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN Protestant girl to do general housework or second work in a small private family. Address for 2 days J 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL in a private family, or general housework in a small family. Address or call for two days at 45 and 47 Third-av., Room 6, from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY GIRL IN A private family or store as sewer. Call or address 93 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL as nurse and to do sewing; is very fond of children; prefers the country. 197 West Washington-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A hotel; wages moderate. Address J 9, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT young lady as clerk in a store or copyist in an office; writes a good, clear hand; salary not so much an object as a steady situation. Address 236 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WOULD like a situation as copyist; salary $8 a week; references given. B 34 Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FINE STOCK OF CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, buggies, etc., of the most approved styles, for sale low, at 392 State-st., corner Van Buren. P. L. SMITH.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, phaetons, top and open buggies, side seats, jump seats, &c., at low prices. H. B. HILL, 29 South Clinton-st.

A GOOD HORSE FOR SALE—OR WILL TRADE for buggy. Inquire at 341 Lake-st.

A SPLENDID LOT OF SINGLE DRIVERS FOR sale cheap as dirt. Must be sold. Call between 9 and 12 a. m., 699 and 701 West Lake-st.

A FINELY FINISHED, NEW, SHIFTING QUARter Clarence ("Dolly Varden"), just received, and for sale at No. 155 West Washington-st. B. F. MURPHY & CO.

BASKET PONY, TOP, AND PARK PHAETONS, top business buggies, jump seats; six-seat rockaway, cheap. 344 Wabash-av., Second-Hand Carriage Depository.

ELEVEN OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES WILL BE sold at auction on Saturday, May 11, at 11 a. m., on sidewalk in front of 88 and 90 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HORSES, JUST ARRIVED FROM Iowa. Several very fine gentlemen's road horses. Apply to MAT FISHER, 167 and 169 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE AND SQUARE BOX top buggy, or will trade for gold watch and diamonds. Inquire at 95 and 97 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—THREE PAIR HEAVY DRAUGHT horses, or would exchange for light driving horses. Apply at SPRINGER'S Iron Yard, 66 and 68 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SEVERAL FINE SECONDhand open and top buggies of our own and other first-class manufacturers' make. HAYDE & O'BRIEN, 721 and 723 State-st.

FOR SALE—SEPARATE OR TOGETHER, AT Wright's stables, corner North State and Kinzie-sts., a gentleman's rig, consisting of a stylish pair of mares, two-seat family carriage, open buggy, both with pole and shafts, all in perfect order, with one Hill's gold-mounted double harness.

FOR SALE—HORSE, WAGON, AND HARNESS, wagon 2 springs, suitable for grocery, meat-market, or express; only been running 3 months; harness new; horse good; can be bought cheap for cash. Address J 49, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD TOP-BUGGY, WITH pole and shafts; also lumber-wagon. Inquire at stable in rear of 815 Wabash-av., between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day.

FOR SALE—FINE BUGGY HORSE, HARNESS, and light top buggy; also a beautiful black saddle or driving mare, the finest in the city; also one trotter and two good workers. 44 and 46 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—$130 WILL BUY ONE BEAUTIFUL sorrel mare, 6 years old, can trot in 4 minutes, and very gentle; also one sorrel 5-year-old horse, good single driver, sound, for $85; must be sold, as party is going to Kansas. 181 Burnside-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL 5-YEAR-OLD BUGGY or saddle mare, sound and gentle, for $95; also a handsome 6-year-old buggy horse for $100, if taken today, between 1 and 5 p. m., at 371 Catherine-st., near Centre-av.

WANTED—GENTLE, SOUND BUSINESS BUGGY horse to exchange for another; will pay difference in building material or cash. Address H 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT A LOW FIGURE, A SECONDhand pony phaeton. Address for three days, giving price, PHAETON, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIGHT EXPRESS-WAGON (3 TO 1 cwt.) or delivery-wagon, in exchange for painting, calcimining, &c. 86 Market-st.

WANTED—A GOOD-SIZED HORSE, WEIGHING not less than 1,050 lbs, good stepper, sound, and not afraid of the cars, at not over $125. Call at Room 7, building southwest corner Clark and Monroe-sts., between 10 and 12 a. m.

WANTED—I WISH TO PURCHASE GOOD SINGLE horse on time; will give good security or will exchange pair of driving horses for single and give time; 10 to 1 p. m. JAMES H. HILL, 94 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE FOR sale or rent, with room for flour and feed attached, together with a small stock, horse and wagon, and all the requisites for carrying on the trade. The location is good, and in one of the best manufacturing towns of the State. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars, address P. O. Box 832, Moline, Ill.

A WELL-LOCATED GROCERY-STORE FOR sale, doing a good business, in good location on South Side. Will give a good bargain for money. Call on or address DAVIS & PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCE—RETIRING PARTNER'S INterest, one-half or the whole of sample room, South Side, business centre; rent low, and good trade. Address C 4, Tribune office.

COMPETENT BUSINESS MEN, WITH EVEN moderate means, should examine the best business openings in America. Investigate at 210 East Madison-st.

ONLY $200 WILL BUY A BAKERY AND CONFECtionery in the best location on the North Side. B. J. NOCKIN, 117 East Madison-st., basement.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT IN A FLOURishing town near Chicago. Lease to run four years. Rent low, and all improvements made. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Good trade. Inquire at Room 4, 144 Clark-st., Chicago.

WELL-SITUATED BAKERY FOR SALE, NO. 1838 South Halsted-st.

$500 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN $1,000 stock and business, paying a clear profit of $500 per month. 129 LaSalle-st., Room 28.

$600 TO $800 WILL SECURE TO A LIVE MAN a half-interest in an old-established good business that pays $350 per month. Call or address at South Clark-st., Room 28.

COLORADO.

Discovery of Rich Copper-Mines.

Probabilities of an Active Year in Mining Circles.

The Murderous Career of the Espanosa Brothers.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
CANON CITY, Col., April 20, 1874.

The eight-and-forty preachers, the eight-and-forty deacons, the wan, dismal, consumptive crew of invalids, and the few merchants, professional men, and gentlemen of elegant leisure, who constitute the chief population of Canon City, are quite visibly excited over the fresh discovery of some

RICH AND WONDERFUL COPPER-MINES

situated in what is known as Webster's Canon, a wild, romantic mountain-gorge, 12 miles from this heaven-favored spot. The new Golconda is receiving its squads of miners and adventurers daily; and, as I write, a choice perspective is revealed of freighters, wagons, mules, and bull-whackers,—all laden with flour, bacon, picks, shovels, and other necessary paraphernalia, and all bound for the mines. The streets resound with blows and curses, and the old squatters, who have been scratching their ragged backs against the hitching-posts for the past twenty years, declare that they never saw the town so lively before. But little is thought, talked, or dreamed of, but the mines. Even the staid old deacons have caught the prevailing mania, and last Sabbath one of them bounced his pastor with the query, "Why in thunder he didn't preach something fresh, by comparing the glories of the New Jerusalem to the glories of Copper Gulch." The deacon was kicked out of the church in disgrace, his staff of office was taken from him, and the sisters snubbed him as they passed him on the street; but we are rejoiced to add that he struck a three-foot crevice, which is now for sale at the modest price of $20,000. Really, the excitement is quite prodigious, and reminds one very forcibly of the palmy days of '59, when whisky sold for $2 a pint, and when desperadoes blazed away at each other with revolvers every morning before breakfast, and deluged the ground with gore. Those were exciting days; and now, when one witnesses the hurly-burly and confusion, when he beholds red-shirted, full-whiskered miners stamping up and down the street, comparing ores and assays, and alluding to new and wonderful lodes with that modesty of nomenclature so peculiar to the mountain-region, it requires but a small stretch of the imagination to believe that old Father Time has set the dial-hand back about ten years.

Speaking of desperadoes, one is very naturally reminded of those Mexican outlaws and cut-throats,

THE ESPANOSA BROTHERS,

who flourished in this country in 1863, and who were the terror of every man, woman, and child in Southern Colorado. Their names are still used to frighten refractory specimens of Young America; and the oldest inhabitant always looks grave when he mentions the name of Espanosa. If one-half the yarns related of them are true, they were the most bloodthirsty villains that ever walked the face of the earth. It seems they did not murder so much for the gain of the thing as for the mere pleasure of the killing. They liked the smell of fresh blood, and gloated over the expiring agonies of their victims. It was death to meet the Espanosas on a lonely road; it was almost equally fatal to meet them in a crowd. Their favorite scene of operations was in Southern Colorado, in the vicinity of the Sangre de Christo Pass, Colorado City, the Apishapa, and Fairplay; and how many stage-drivers, cattle-herders, land-speculators, and innocent traders were slaughtered by the Espanosas it it impossible to tell; but it is known that they murdered twenty-two men. Murder followed murder in rapid succession; respectable citizens were shot down upon the highways, and their bodies horribly mutilated by some unknown foe; and so great became the popular fear that some roads were entirely abandoned, and every one bold enough to venture out resembled a walking arsenal. It was during the Civil War; a Rebel raid was anticipated from Texas; life and property were insecure; and every one distrusted and suspected his neighbor. The general opinion was, that the murders were committed by an organized band of bushwhackers. No one dreamed of the Espanosas. The Espanosas were two brothers,—one of them a large, powerful man, who wore a No. 11 boot, and was a dead shot; the other, small, supple, and wiry. Having received some grievance at the hands of the soldiers in New Mexico, they started out to obtain revenge, and were inspired in their bloody work by a religious fanaticism which taught them to believe it was their mission to kill every heretic in the country. At last a series of the most aggravated murders, committed in the vicinity of Fairplay, aroused the community to blood-heat, and a company of determined men was organized, who subscribed to

A SOLEMN OATH

that they would never give up the search until the murderers were captured. The freshest murder was that of two men near what is known as the Red Hills, on the road between Colorado City and Fairplay. Like all the other victims, the bodies were horribly mutilated; but the pursuers discovered that the murder had been committed by two men,—one of them wearing a No. 11 boot, and the other a No. 5. The murderers were mounted on horses, and their trail led over a wild, broken country, toward the Platte Canons. At every camp and stopping-place there were the marks of the big and little boots; and, from the various signs, the pursuers soon became satisfied that the murderers were none other than the Espanosas. Becoming satisfied of the direction of their route, the company, six in number, took another route, with a view of intercepting the Espanosas at a steep, rocky defile through which they must pass to reach the canon. This point was reached about dusk, and, as no tracks were found, it was believed that the Espanosas had not yet arrived. The pursuers secreted themselves at a point commanding the road, and patiently waited for their game,—four of the men lying down, while the other two remained on guard. The chilly hours of the night wore slowly away, but no Espanosas appeared. Suddenly one of the sleepers bounded up with a wild, terrific yell, and threw himself upon his comrade. The shock was so sudden and violent that every man was upon his feet in an instant, and triggers clicked ominously; for all believed that they had been surprised by the Espanosas. They stood there with guns leveled at each other's hearts, not knowing whether they were friends or foes, when one of the most collected in the party spoke out and desired to know what the row meant. Explanations followed. The man who caused all the commotion declared that he had had a terrible dream; that he imagined the Espanosas were upon him; and, just as the knife was descending, he gave a terrible yell. There was no more sleep in camp that night, and in the morning it was found that the victim of that horrible dream had gone

HOPELESSLY CRAZY.

So violent did he become that it was found necessary to tie him to a horse to return home. The poor fellow never recovered from the shock, but died within a year,—another victim of the Espanosas.

The first expedition was a failure; but another was soon organized, composed of the same men, and the trail of the noted murderers was again taken. They were finally overhauled near Signal Mountain, one of the foothills of Pike's Peak on the west, and discovered in a small ravine, where they had secreted themselves for the purpose of cooking dinner, having first lariated their horses to some shrubs near by. The party crawled up within about 40 yards, and knocked down the Espanosa with the big boots at the first fire; but the younger brother, being dressed in a buckskin suit similar to one worn by a man who had been stationed at the foot of the ravine to intercept the murderers, was allowed to make his escape. He scaled the rocks like a deer, and the mistake was not known until it was too late. The elder brother was shot directly through the body. He fell upon his hands and knees, and, drawing his revolver, fired three shots, and poured out a perfect volley of Mexican oaths. Another bullet, sped with unerring aim, took him square in the forehead; and that was

THE LAST OF THE GREAT ESPANOSA.

The other brother escaped with a gun, and revenged himself by shooting down from the cliffs above, but his balls rattled harmlessly against the rocks; and then he fled like the wind, shouting after the party his malediction. The dinner that the murderers had prepared was dispatched, and then an examination was made of the plunder. The spectacle revealed was repulsive and sickening in the extreme. The murderers had two large sacks, and these were filled with articles taken from murdered men. The contents were emptied out on the ground, and formed a ghastly collection. There were hats filled with brains, and shirts covered with blood, pieces of twine and candles, pocket-knives, and fine-tooth combs; in fact, no article seemed too small or insignificant for the use of the murderers. In Espanosa's breast-pocket a purse was found, containing a little currency and $300 in gold-dust. A memorandum-book was also found. This was written in Spanish, and was headed with a prayer, petition, or threat, directed to the Governor of the Territory, which went on to state, in substance, that they had been commissioned by God to kill heretics; and that, unless the Governor granted them a full and unconditional pardon for the offenses already committed, they proposed to keep right on killing. It also contained a record of the number of men murdered, giving their names in full. It is almost needless to add that the party did not go to the trouble of holding a funeral-ceremony over the body of Espanosa, but left the same to the tender mercies of the turkey-buzzards. The other desperado made his escape to New Mexico, where he joined his cousin, and pursued the same old career of murder and pillage. A few years later, both these worthies were

KILLED BY JACK TOBIN,

near the Sangre de Christo Pass. This last feat finished up the Espanosas, and it also finishes up my digression, and we will return once more to Canon City and the copper mines.

The existence of copper-ore in and about Canon City, in connection with other precious metals, has been known for years; but the first genuine discovery of the Copper-Gulch region was made by Judge Hawkins, in 1862. It seems that the worthy Judge was out on a deer-hunt, and, becoming separated from his companions, and feeling rather fatigued and worried, he sat down under the shadow of a large rock, to rest himself and collect the points of the compass. While here, his attention was attracted by a peculiar green-colored vein in the rock at his feet, and, breaking off a piece, he was astonished to find the specimen fairly glittering with native copper-ore. The Judge planted a stake, claiming all the minerals and other precious stuff within 500 feet of the same, and then lit out for camp at a lively gait; but, unfortunately, he lost his way, and wandered about the mountains for two days, subsisting on nothing but roots and berries. When the Judge finally turned up, he was famished, exhausted, and thoroughly disgusted; and he swore a shocking oath that he would never visit the mines again himself, or reveal their locality to any one else. At the Sand Creek massacre, the arrow of an Arapahoe enabled the Judge to keep his contract, for his name appears in the list of those who were all buried in one mound on the banks of he Arkansas. The second discovery of Copper Gulch was made

ABOUT TWO MONTHS AGO,

by a squad of veteran prospectors; and, since that time, they have been opening out richer and richer. Twenty-five or thirty different lodes have been discovered, and, while hardly any of these have been sunk to a greater depth than 10 feet, yet all the ore makes a good showing, and assays from 25 to 30 per cent pure copper. The formation of the rock is mica-slate. Nearly all the veins assume one uniform direction, from the northwest to the southeast, and are of uniform thickness, averaging 3 feet. Among the most remarkable discoveries is the Chicago Lode, with a 2-foot crevice, and a dip of 10 degrees to the south; the New York Lode, owned by Gen. Adams, a 3-foot crevice, and one that assays 25 per cent; the Peoria Lode, Hay & Hill, owners; the Blue-Vein Lode, Patterson & David, owners, with a 3-foot vein, which has been traced for 1,500 feet along the side of the mountain, and which yields surface-ore that assays 25 per cent; the Imperial Lode,—Thompson & Dorsey, owners,—which consists of three parallel veins, each 3 feet wide; the Eureka, the Canon City, the Sacramento, the B. P., the Juniata, the Pauline, and the Greenback,—all similar in character, and all yielding an abundance of green carbonates, red sulphurets, and gray copper-ores, which yield to the pick with little difficulty, and are easily smelted.

Quite a number of Eastern capitalists have already been attracted to the spot; among the rest, Gen. Adams, a tall, portly gentleman, with iron-gray locks, a double chin, and a piercing eye, who hails from Bridgeport, Conn., and who is said to be the owner of several very important copper-reduction works in that vicinity. The General was the original founder of the lively Town of Clinton, Iowa; but, becoming tangled up in corner-lots, he retired in disgust, and invested the remnants of his fortune in Western mines. He has met with reverses and successes; he has made and lost fortunes at one turn of the wheel; but now, with these great and undeveloped copper mines, the General is confident that the right streak has been reached, and, with a recklessness that cannot fail to excite public admiration, he offers $10 a ton for ore on the dump. Under his auspices, quite

A FLOURISHING LITTLE TOWN,

with the suggestive title of Copperville, has been laid out at the foot of the Gulch, and cabins—mud, log, and adobe, with windows and without windows—are springing up in every direction. A post-office is talked of, as also a dance-hall, a preacher, and a newspaper; while the inevitable saloon will soon be on the ground. If the narrow-gauge road is extended to Canon City; if Gen. Adams puts up his reduction-works; and, finally, if the ore holds out, we see nothing ahead but a glowing future, and would cordially invite enterprise and speculation to make one more bold, determined stand at Canon City and Copperville. Indeed, the mountains in the vicinity of Copper Gulch appear to be only a mass of solid mineral, and discoveries still more wonderful than those already reported may be expected any day.

The indications are, that the present year will be an active one in Colorado mining circles. Men have given up the idea of taking out fortunes in a week; they expect, and are willing, to work for what they obtain; and, having once formed this determination, with experience, capital, and the necessary machinery, they cannot fail to succeed. The minerals are here; nothing is required but patient, systematized effort to get them out and make their reduction pay. The days of wild speculation are over; and now, when a man takes up mining, he can figure on all the chances, losses, and profits, as well as in any other line of business. To be sure, a great strike is now and then made, as this wild mountain-region is full of secret gulches and mountain ravines that have never been explored; but, as a general rule, the man who grows rich mining does so at the expense of years of toil. However, there is

A FASCINATION ABOUT THE LIFE,

impossible to resist. The eager hope, always looking forward for the golden treasure, is not dismayed by the most stubborn toil or frightful hardship; and, when a man is once thoroughly inoculated with the fever, he will endure rags, poverty, hunger, and thirst; he will forego all the sweets and delights of civilized life; but he will not desert his humble mining cabin. Men are still grubbing away in these mountains who came out in 1859. They have not struck it yet, but the faith within them is still strong, and pushes them onward. Do they grow faint-hearted, discouraged? Not a bit of it. They have seen their chums grow rich, perhaps; they have heard of fortunes made in a single hour; but they plod along, and content themselves with the belief that their turn has not arrived yet. The peculiarity about the veteran miner is, that he always sticks to one spot. His roving prospecting days are over; he no longer climbs rugged mountains and crosses sandy plains in search of nuggets; but he hunts out the blossom rock, finds the ledge from which it fell, and follows that ledge, though it leads him down to the infernal regions. As illustrating this, they tell an anecdote of old Wacy, who mined a few years ago up near Central. He had a mine,—not very rich, to be sure, but he had planted himself, as he said, to die right there. He would not sell unless he received his price, and he would not move on, though guaranteed a cool $100,000 in the very next gulch. One day, a patient, honest-looking German accosted Wacy, and asked to be directed to some good prospect. "Well," said Wacy, leaning on his pick, and pointing to a small stream that came rippling down the mountain, "you see that brook over there, where the water falls into that basin. The gold is there; but I'll be cussed if I leave this claim of mine to go and take it out." The German acted on the hint, commenced digging at the spot Wacy indicated, struck a pocket, and in two hours took out gold nuggets and dust to the amount of $10,000. Wacy might have had the whole thing, but he would not leave his claim, and, at the last accounts, was still pegging away in the old place, independent and poor as ever.

All of the richest gold and silver mines are located in the immediate vicinity of the main range, and, as a large amount of snow has fallen, it is probable that active mining operations will not commence until June. The storm will be hard on the stock, and it is altogether likely that a few hundred herd of cattle and sheep will die of starvation; but it will be a good thing for the mines. The old lodes, that have been permitted to lie idle from a scarcity of water, will be worked; and, as this character of lodes are generally the richest, a big yield of mineral may be predicted. Added to this, a new sensation has broken out over the discovery of some

VERY RICH GOLD DIGGINGS

in the Wind River country, about 100 miles west of Fort Kearney. Miners and others who have returned from that vicinity say that the sand in the rivers and creeks fairly glitters with gold, while huge nuggets and other monstrosities in the auriferous way are not uncommon. The Indians are very troublesome, however, and every prudent man should make his will before starting. If the gold is there, the Indians must leave; for, between the love of gain and the fear of losing a scalp, the pale-face is not long in reaching a decision of a nature that compels the noble savage to get out of the way, or take his chances at stopping Minie-balls. R.

MUSICAL.

The Haydn and Handel Anniversary Festival—Yesterday's Concert.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, May 7.—The festival concert of this afternoon, whatever may be the merit of the other performances, is sure to take the first position for novelty and variety.

THE PROGRAMME.

The programme was admirably well constructed, and its whole effect was in the highest degree pleasing and harmonious. Not one of the three chief numbers of the programme, Mendelssohn's "Cristus" and "Hear My Prayer," and Dudley Buck's "God Is Our Refuge," had ever been publicly performed in Boston before, except Buck's work, which was produced not long ago without an orchestra by the Foster Club in Roxbury.

Mendelssohn's motette, "Hear My Prayer," is a very brief composition for the soprano and chorus—brief, but flawless, complete, entire, and perfect. Miss Wynne's tenderness, delicacy, and lofty spirituality in interpreting the soprano music were so stirring that all the mere vocalism, fine as it was, was simply forgotten.

MENDELSSOHN'S CHRISTUS

is a mere fragment, but it is profoundly interesting, not only through its suggestive likeness to the "Passion Music" and the ancient works of which Bach's great production is the highest exemplar, but by its own intrinsic and delicate beauty. Its form is more weird than is habitual even with Mendelssohn, and its melodies are exceedingly pure and expressive.

Mr. Dudley Buck's setting of the Forty-sixth Psalm, "God is Our Refuge and Strength," concluded the concert. The achievements of this young composer have already attracted much attention, and several of his works, noticeably the overture played at the last series of Harvard Symphony concerts, have found decided

FAVOR IN THE JUDGMENT OF CRITICS

and connoisseurs. This production consists of seven numbers, of which three are solos, two quartettes, and two solos, written respectively for bass and tenor. The general features of the work are strongly marked, and indicate in the author great fluency and smoothness of style, and unmistakable skill and learning in the science of harmony, with adequate knowledge of the modern orchestra and its capacities. There is also abundant proof of his possessing an active fancy; especially, and most noticeably, a remarkable gift for writing graceful flowing melodies. Of the numbers of the psalm, the opening chorus, "God is Our Refuge and Strength," is very pleasing, while the chorus, "The Lord of Hosts is with Us," is, by far, the most brilliant, as well as the most solid. Both the solos are ingeniously written, and have

SWEET, EAR-CATCHING MELODIES,

and that for the tenor might not be misapplied to Haydn in the period of his youth and in his lightest moods. There is perhaps a lack of severity of style, but, despite all such faults, the work remains one of marked beauty and interest, and shows that Mr. Buck can write melodies,—fresh, original, delicious, melodies, or in other words, he possesses the grand condition of musical genius.

THE SOLO PARTS.

The solos in the psalm were artistically given in almost every case by Mrs. West, Miss Cary, Mr. J. F. Winch, Mr. Whitney, and Mr. Varley. The last-named artist gave a very pure interpretation of the air "O, Come Hither."

POLITICAL.

Call for a Republican Territorial Convention in Dakota.

YANKTON, D. T., May 7.—The two wings of the Republicans have united in a call for a Territorial Convention, to nominate a Delegate and Territorial officers, to be held at Elk Point, July 16.

Andrew Johnson's Views on Pending Issues.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 7.—Ex-President Johnson spoke an hour and three-quarters to a large audience on the public square this evening, advocating lower State taxes, and partial suspension of her bonded interest, until the people are better able to meet their obligation. On the national finances he is opposed to inflation, but, as the next best substitute for specie, is in favor of free banking or legal-tenders alone, doing away with the present National Bank currency altogether, thereby saving the 6 per cent interest to the Government. He desires harmony among the conservative men of all parties, and is in favor of bringing the Government, both State and National, nearer to the people, by giving them the power of electing the President and United States Senators without the aid of legislators or electors.

Massachusetts Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, May 7.—The first gun of the Butler campaign will be fired in Fitchburg, June 17, when the soldiers' monument will be dedicated; B. F. Butler delivering the oration on the occasion. This speech will be looked forward to with considerable interest, as it will be Butler's first speech in the State since the State Convention last fall. The Republican leaders are nervous for fear he won't run, and have already put Gen. Cogswell in training in his District. Gen. Cogswell served in the army of the Cumberland under Thomas, has twice been elected Representative to the State Legislature from Salem, and twice Mayor of Salem. He is an able lawyer, a prominent member of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and an ex-Department Commander of the Grand Army.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Last evening the last performance by Hooley's comedy company was given to a not very large house. It was a benefit night, too, though no one would have supposed so from the size of the audience. The beneficiary was the genial gentleman and excellent comedian, Charles B. Bishop. There were two pieces announced, and an olio by members of the Adelphi Variety Company. The first piece was Byron's remarkably clever burlesque entitled "The Colleen Bawn Married and Settled," and was, we regret to say, a trifle above the audience The company showed a fair adaptability for burlesque. Mr. Bishop played the part of *Eily O'Connor*, and certainly a more astonishing presentation of that sweet character was never made. Mr. Bishop's buxom figure in low neck and short sleeves found great opportunity for display, and Mr. Bishop's capacity for drollery was at an equal advantage in the part. Miss Sydney Cowell made a bewitching *Myles Na Coppaleen*, and the other parts were excellently taken. The olio was a novelty. The audience was evidently unaccustomed to such performances, and wore an air of surprise when Miss Frankie, of the Adelphi Company, concluded her first song. The surprise gave way to a feeling of enjoyment, for the lady was recalled four times. Karl Lind, the marvelous personage whose head appears to have been made to stand upon, had also volunteered his services, and this wonder took with the audience. The Reynolds Brothers, great Adelphi favorites, were also on hand and called forth roars of laughter. They took the opportunity of announcing "a benefit for the poor, of which we are they, at the Adelphi to-morrow (this) evening," and we follow their example in this unusual method of advertising them. Mr. J. J. Sullivan's last appearance but one on the stage was in a recitation of the poem "A Sprig of Green," which he declaimed with feeling and animation. The performance concluded with the musical farce, "The Bonnie Fish-Wife." Miss Cowell was singularly fortunate in her performance of the parts of *Miss Thistledown* and *Maggie McFarlane*, her illustration of the naivete—"pawkiness" is what they would call it—of Scottish character, being as pretty as anything that has been seen on the stage of Chicago for many years. Niel Gow's exquisite and characteristic ballad, "Caller Herrin'," descriptive of the blending of the sounds of St. Andrew's chimes in Edinburgh, with the cry of the New Haven fish-wives, was admirably sung by this little lady. Messrs. Soggs, Sullivan, and Giddens played their respective parts with spirit, and the last performance by the dramatic company was worthy of the Parlor Home of Comedy in its palmiest days.

The Aimee Opera Bouffe Company will occupy the theatre till Saturday night, and then it will be closed until next season,—so far as the drama is concerned.

CARL SCHURZ.

What He Thinks About the Situation in General.

And What He Proposes to Do in the Coming Campaign.

A Platform Whose Meaning Cannot Be Mistaken.

Washington (May 3) Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

There has been a good deal of gossip in the newspapers lately touching the plans and prospects of Senator Schurz,—the general assumption seeming to be that he has no show of returning to the Senate, for the reason that Missouri has no further use for his services in that body. Hence it seems proper to set all these rumors at rest by definitely announcing the intention of Mr. Schurz regarding his own future, and indicating whatever of promise there may be in the existing situation for a realization of his hopes. It may be stated, to begin with, that he has no intention of forsaking Missouri, in any event, or to assume any position in journalism elsewhere. If he should fail of a re-election to the Senate he will be "at home" at the editorial rooms of the *Westliche Post* after the 4th of next March, and no journalistic offer can tempt him to entertain the idea of leaving St. Louis. But he has no present intention of returning to the editorial desk. Mr. Schurz believes that the situation is ripe for the inauguration of an Independent Anti-Party, Anti-Monopoly

MOVEMENT OF THE PEOPLE,

on the broadest basis and under the most comprehensive declaration of principles. Himself unfettered by obligations, either partisan or personal, to any of the ruling powers, occupying a position that gives instant national import to his declarations, and attracts immediate and profound national attention to his utterances, he is justified in the belief that he can bear no impotent hand in fashioning the plans of the people, and speak with no uncertain tone in giving voice to the popular thought. He therefore proposes, as soon as the present session closes, to go to Missouri, and go to work to organize the forces which he is persuaded are ready for a triumphant onslaught upon all effete partyism, and only waiting for the signal of attack to sweep away the Old and build up the New in politics.

Mr. Schurz regards the Anti-Monopoly movement in its present stage as simply an inchoate revolution, a vast mass of incoherent elements, that has as yet no unity of purpose more definite than a vague desire for a change, and no unanimity of feeling and sentiment beyond a general dissatisfaction with the present state of public affairs, and the general will to put things to rights, without any well-defined, single idea as to how to do it.

Conversing upon this subject, one evening, with a number of friends high in public and honored in private station, who were visiting at his home a short time before he went to Boston, Mr. Schurz remarked that "There sometimes came periods in a history of a people when they were enthusiastic they did not know exactly why, and bravely striving for something, they did not know exactly what, in a manner they did not know exactly how."

"And these," he pursued, "are always grand and beautiful periods in history. One of them came over Germany in 1848, and extended also over Hungary. Another of them came over this nation at the inception and during the early struggles of the Anti-slavery movement. Another is upon us now, in many respects grander, broader, and involving things of more vital import to the people, than any preceding one, because it actually involves the success of our experiment at self government."

Then he went on to show how our Government had lost its character of responsibility to the governed, until the fact of

IRRESPONSIBLE, ONE-MAN POWER

had well-nigh displaced the idea of popular sovereignty altogether.

A coalition had been effected between the Money Power, which was Monopoly in material affairs, and the Military Power, which had become Monopoly in civil affairs; and the two worked together for the benefit of each other, profiting the few, and subdiverting at once the rights and material interests of the many. The results of the elections were no longer awaited by those in power; they were foreordained in conclave. Whenever the control of national affairs was at stake, no stratagem was too violent, no tactics too high-handed, to be called in requisition by those in power to maintain their grip. It was not only natural that scandalous abuses should exist in the administration of affairs under such a dispensation, but it was inevitable, because these things were done for the express purpose of gaining and retaining opportunity to perpetuate the abuses. The managers of the party in power debauched the ballot-box with the same intent that the burglar picked the bank-lock,—that they might gain access to the treasure-vaults and plunder them. Those who now hold power valued it not for its own sake, nor for the honors of public station, but for the sake of emoluments, perquisites, and "chances." The whole motive that impelled co-operation between the Money-Power and the Republican party managers was a sordid greed of wealth that no amount of gorging could satiate, because the sordid appetite was one that only grew with feeding.

This sort of thing had gone on and on until the hearts of the people had finally been reached by way of their depleted pockets, and the reaction had set in. The difference between the present situation and that of twenty years ago was, that then the bosoms of the people were reached directly by a sense of moral wrong wrought upon their fellow-men; whereas now they were being reached by a sense of material wrong wrought upon themselves. The question now was not merely, Shall we resume specie-payments? nor, Shall we reform the civil service? nor, Shall we regulate the power of corporations? nor, Shall we permit Louisiana to regulate her own affairs? nor, Shall we purge the Judiciary? nor, Shall we reduce the tariff? The issue that is upon us is simpler than any of these; vaster than all of them:

SHALL THE PEOPLE GOVERN THEMSELVES?

The public mind is now called upon to pass judgment, not as to who shall farm out the patronage, but as to how the rights of the whole people shall be protected against the encroachment of a class. An oligarchy is in power; it is daily centralizing its forces, narrowing its confidential limits, drawing itself aloof from the people, and intrenching itself beyond their reach. It has already struck down Senators, degraded representative men of the people, and spurned their counsels. It has shown that its will for evil grows apace with its growth in facility for wrong-doing; and, every day that the great issue with it is delayed, the difficulty in dislodging it is enhanced. Let no one be deceived into believing that temporary internal dissensions among the leaders will prove fatal to the oligarchy. The cohesive force that holds it together is that of public plunder, and any menace to the perpetuity of its power will instantly silence all tumult in its camp, and turn its united and bristling front against any effort to dislodge it from the White House and the Treasury. These leaders, united by mutual knowledge of each other's corruption, will never war upon each other when the fortunes of the whole gang are at stake. They can be ousted only by the people, and a few more years of popular lethargy, inaction, and acquiescence may put that consummation beyond possibility. Hence, now is the time to act. And Mr. Schurz proposes to be at the front in the action. This is his view of the situation, and his conception of the proper way to grapple it.

Mr. Schurz has closely and critically watched the working of

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI

for some time. Deeply engrossed as he has been in the discussions of the Senate, and busily as he has been engaged in the task of reflecting upon his State an honor, and giving to her name a weight in the national counsels unenjoyed before since Benton's time, he has yet found time to keep up a lively correspondence and maintain a keen understanding as to the tendency of things at Jefferson City, in St. Louis, and throughout the State at large. He believes that the situation in Missouri is ripe for the inauguration of a policy suitable to the political thought of the time, and in the nature of a pioneer movement towards the reorganization of parties. Whatever may be the situation in other States, there is no danger that Missouri will return to the embrace of Republicanism of the Administration stripe when she deserts Democracy of the Bourbon stripe. That is one of the things that Missouri has had surfeit of for all time. The experience of the last two years has demonstrated that "Democracy," as interpreted by those who have managed to usurp the advantages of its supremacy in Missouri, differs from its predecessor in name and professions rather than in fact and deed. Hence Missouri is more favorably situated than any other State for determined effort to throw off the yoke of partyism altogether, to declare her independence of the rings, both at Washington and at Jefferson, and to repudiate the sway of the place-holders, both Federal and local.

This is substantially Senator Schurz' view of the situation as he has stated it to the *Republican's* Washington representative at various times, and this publication of his views and purposes is not unauthorized. Mr. Schurz desires to return to the Senate.

WHAT IS AT STAKE.

He believes that the legislation of the next six years will be fraught with import more vital to the stability of our institutions and the preservation of popular liberty than that of any other epoch in our history. He thinks that in the next six years will be decided the question whether or not the power of aggregated and aggressive capital has reached a point which amounts to the practical subjugation of the people. In other words, that during that period will be fought out in the forum the struggle between a moneyed aristocracy and a laboring commonalty, that has already begun, and with no uncertain line of combat. He also believes that in the next six years will be decided the question whether or not, in subduing the rebellion, the nation unwittingly subjugated itself, by giving to the military idea a precedence over the civil idea, which the arts of peace prove unavailing to shake off. Having been of the first to scent the dangers that are involved in these issues, and having been of the foremost to assail Monopoly, both moneyed and military, it is most natural that Mr. Schurz should dislike the idea of retiring from the field of conflict now just as the fray deepens. But it is not as a "vindication of his course" that Mr. Schurz desires a re-election to the Senate. That is an interpretation of popular expression which he is willing to leave wholly with the adherents of the Administration, who are welcome to the copyright they seem to have put upon it. He desires to return because he feels that, in the ensuing struggle, he can bear a strong hand, and speak with a voice that will be of enhanced advantage to the nation and his State, by reason of the experience and culture in statecraft that he has gathered during the term now drawing to a close.

AN IDEA OF INDEPENDENCE.

"If Missouri sends me to the Senate," he says, "I shall aim to give her value received in the shape of services. I simply want to be placed where I can do the most good."

"I do not care to sit in the Senate, however, as the representative of any organization which is liable to fall into the hands of one set of party-managers one year and another the next, meanwhile obligating me to subserve their purposes, minister to their convenience, and eke out their schemes. I do not relish the idea of being a Senatorial pack-mule to carry the jobs of any set of partisans or the measures of any Administration,—being valued solely with reference to my docility, and the capacity of my back to endure the burden.

"Thus, if my return to the Senate be contingent upon promises and bargains, I shall not come back. If, for the sake of a re-election, I must mortgage six years of my future, why then you will find me at home whenever, during office-hours, you may chance to call at the editorial rooms of the *Westliche Post* after the 4th of next March.

"But I am frank to say that I shall make a good, strong effort to convince the people of Missouri that it will be to our mutual advantage if I am re-elected to the Senate next winter, and sent back to Washington without instructions and unhampered by promises. I am willing to make one general promise, and that is, that nothing that is right shall ever fall unsupported, and nothing that is wrong shall ever rise unassailed by me, according to the best light there may be to judge by, as to right and wrong."

IN ACCORD WITH THE NEW MOVEMENT.

This is substantially the position of Carl Schurz upon the coming Senatorial canvass in Missouri. He is thoroughly in accord with the movement of which the *Republican* is now the spokesman and engineer; that is to say, the movement of the people against the effective partyism that is intrenched under one name at Washington, and under another at Jefferson City. From the present Democratic party organization he neither asks nor expects a re-election; no more would he ask or expect it from an Administration Legislature, if such a contingency were within the possibilities. And, if the people should return a simon-pure partisan majority of either of the existing parties to the Legislature, Mr. Schurz will regard that fact as an intimation that Missouri has no further need of his services in the Senate. As soon as the independent popular movement appears in the field, with a platform and ticket in accord with the logic of its existence, Mr. Schurz will be on hand very early and will stay very late as its advocate and supporter. It is not his intention to take any active part in the preliminary management of the movements or of its convention. But when the people have indicated their purpose by the tenor of their declarations and the character of their nominations, he will give them the aid of his best services in the ranks to win the battle. After it shall be won, he will ask them whether or not they have further use for him in the United States Senate. If they fail next fall, however, he will be on hand to try again at the first recurring opportunity, and again and again, so long as there may be need of struggle, or hope in it. That is to say, Mr. Schurz wishes to be understood as committed to the cause of the People against Rings, against Oligarchies, against Monopolies, and in favor of honest government, purity of elections, and the responsibility of the governing to the governed. He has taken his stand on this platform for better or for worse, in success or in defeat, and for all time to come. And he asks to be judged according to the strenuousness of his efforts and the merit of his services. He will probably take occasion to elaborate in the Senate the position that has been roughly sketched in this letter.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

OTTAWA, Canada, May 8.—In Parliament last night a bill to incorporate the International Transportation Company with a capital of $5,000,000, was read a third time. This Company proposes, with its capital and commercial influence of the Western States, to utilize the St. Lawrence and its inland seas.

NAVIGATION.

PRESQUE ISLE, Ont., May 7.—The propeller Seymour arrived here this morning from Detroit. She reports large quantities of ice on the eastern shore of Lake Huron, but none at the Isle of Cove, on the western shore of Georgian Bay.

Has Rochefort Escaped?

The escape of Rochefort from Noumea was considered in Paris, when the New York *Times* correspondent wrote thence, a poisson de Avril (April fish—the equivalent of our "April fool"), of the largest dimensions. The Government then denied, and we believe still denies, any official news. It was remarked that the apparent confirmation found in the English journals was, in reality, fictitious, for their dispatches came from their correspondents in Paris. How, then, did the news come? The first thing known was from a telegram signed "Henri," and addressed to M. Edmond Adam, in which 25,000 francs were demanded by telegraph. M. Adam had no doubt that this was from Rochefort, although the signature could give him no information, of course. He consulted with Rochefort's daughter and friends, and as all were of opinion that the news was genuine, it was resolved to send him the money. But as M. Adam could not send so important a sum it was made up by subscription. Victor Hugo gave 5,000 francs, Adam 5,000, the *Rappel* 5,000, and the rest was soon made up. As Victor Hugo is known to be a very great miser, never giving a franc in charity, or for any charitable purpose, there was a very loud public laugh when the idea spread that this news was a hoax, and that Hugo & Co. had been done out of their money by a clever swindle. This rumor stopped all further discussion about the matter. Previously the papers had been giving detailed accounts of the mode of escape, which they could not have received by any human possibility, but these are suddenly stopped, and, whatever the truth may be, every one thinks it prudent to await further news. This brings out one feature of Parisian journalism. Each journal gives its own imaginary account of the escape, going into the most accurate detail, and pretending to be the best informed of all the papers. The idea is that these guesses may turn out correct in some particular, and, if so, the writer can "spread" himself upon the question, but if they should turn out absolutely wrong, the whole subject will have been forgotten before authentic news arrives.

A Determined School-Ma'am.

On Monday of last week, says the Albany *Argus*, there was an occurrence on the Harlem Extension Railroad that is worth recounting. About 9 on the morning of that day a collision—a collision between a girl and a train of cars—was avoided in a very singular and daring way. The girl is a school-teacher, and she was on her way to school. The train was from Chatham, on its way to Rutland. Both met on the trestle-work near Brainard's Station. The girl stood still, while the alarmed engineer whistled down brakes, and managed to stop the train only when his engine was within ten feet of the obstruction. The trestle-work is thirty-six feet high, and bears only one course of ties and only one track. "What do you mean? Do you want to be killed?" inquired the engineer. "No," said the girl, "I am going to school." "Well, go back until the rain crosses the trestle," said the engineer. "I can't," said the girl; "I'm late." "Step aside then," and she stepped aside, outside the track and on the edge of the ties. But the space was too narrow; the engine's wheels could not clear her expanded skirts. Her next plan was to sit down with her skirts dangling beneath the ties, and thus the hoops spread all the wider. Provoking delay for the engineer, humiliating failure and posture for the school-marm. "Hold on," said she, "I'll fix it;" and then gathering up her limbs and her skirts, she stretched herself at full length upon the outer edge of the ties, seized underneath with one hand the string-piece to which the rail is spiked, and coolly bade the train pass on! In a minute the train passed over the prostrate form without jar or jolt, and the next instant the girl was on her feet, hastening toward her expectant pupils, before whom she was determined to be "on time," though she disarranged a dozen railroad time-tables.

CRIME.

Cutting Affray—Desperate Fight—Embezzlement of Church Funds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 7.—A stranger, name unknown, said to be a soapmaker in Minneapolis, entered a meat market on Robert street, and was standing at the counter when he was hit by a piece of meat, thrown by some one in the shop; whereupon he caught up a large knife and threw it at a young man named R. Ackley. Ackley threw up his arm, and the knife striking him on the wrist, nearly cut off his hand. The stranger, who was evidently drunk, jumped into a wagon and drove away, and has not been arrested.

Two coopers, employed at Burnholzer's brewry, on Fort road, had a desperate fight last night, each armed with axe handles. The fight was long and bloody, ceasing only when neither could strike a blow. One is supposed to be fatally injured, and the other was arrested and put in prison, but will have to be sent to the hospital. Neither was able to give his name.

E. H. Kent, collector, was arrested to-day on a warrant, the Grand Jury having found five indictments against him for embezzlement. Christ's Church (Episcopal) is said to have had one-third of its revenue for the past year thus disposed of.

Two Murder Trials.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 7.—All the evidence in the case of The People v. William Malone, for the murder of Lawrence Doyle, in the eastern part of McLean County, in December last, has been heard, and the case has gone to the jury; a verdict is expected to-morrow. The evidence seems quite strong against the prisoner, it but is scarcely probable that his sentence will be more than imprisonment for a short term of years.

The second trial of Barrett and Shannon, for the murder of Marlatt, at Low Point, Livingston County, sent here on a change of venue, has been continued, on account of the absence of witnesses, until the June term of the Circuit Court.

Criminal Carelessness.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The investigation by a Coroner's jury into the falling of a building in Stanton street, Brooklyn, E. D., April 24, by which three men were killed and four seriously wounded, came to an end late this evening. The jury, in their verdict, hold George B. Osborne, the contractor for the building, responsible for the death of the three men who were killed by the falling building, and he has been arrested and committed to jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Bound Over for Trial.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 7.—The preliminary examination of Marshall Fair, charged with murdering George Zimmerman last Christmas, has been in progress three days, and was concluded to-night. Fair was bound over in the sum of $3,000 for appearance at the Criminal Court.

A Pugilist Shot.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 7.—A special to the *Evening Chronicle*, from Petrolia City, Butler County, Pa., says that Ben Hogan, the pugilist, was shot at that place, about 1 o'clock this morning. Two unknown men had a dispute in Hogan's house, when a woman named Miss Vic. Van Mapes interfered and drew a revolver on one of the men. Hogan attempted to knock the revolver from her hand, when it went off, the ball entering the groin of Mr. Hogan. He is now lying in a critical condition. The ball has not been extracted, and the physicians are unable to say whether the wound will prove fatal or not.

Murder at Athens, Ala.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 7.—The *Union and American's* Athens (Ala.) special of the 6th inst. says: John D. Stevens, a nephew of Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, was shot and killed by a man named John W. Carter, about 11 miles east of this place, yesterday. The deceased is said to have been deranged. His remains are here, and will be forwarded to Pulaski to-morrow morning, where his parents reside.

The Negro Character.

From Dr. Livingstone's letter to James Gordon Bennett, Jr.

The whole of my experience in Central Africa says that the negroes, not yet spoiled by contact with the slave trade, are distinguished for friendliness and good, sound sense. Some can be guilty of great wickedness, and seem to think little about it; others perform actions as unmistakably good with no great self-complacency; and, if one catalogued all the good deeds or all the bad ones he came across, he might think the men extremely good or excessively bad, instead of calling them, like ourselves, curious compounds of good and evil. In one point, they are remarkable—they are honest. Even among the cannibal Manyuema a slave-trade at Bambarre and I had to send our goats and fowls up to the Manyuema village to prevent their being stolen by my friends' own slaves. Another wide-spread trait of character is a trusting disposition. The Central African tribes are the antipodes to some of the North American Indians, and very unlike many of their own countrymen who have come into contact with Mohammedans and Portuguese and Dutch Christians. They at once perceive the superiority of the strangers in power of mischief, and readily listen to and ponder over friendly advice. After the cruel massacre of Nyangue—which I unfortunately witnessed—fourteen chiefs, whose villages had been destroyed and many of them killed, fled to my house and begged me to make peace for them with the Arabs, and then come over to their side of the River Lualaba, divide their country anew and point out where each should build a new village and cultivate other plantations. The peace was easily made, for the Arabs had no excuse for their senseless murders, and each blamed the others for the guilt.

A Judge to Be Sued.

From the New York Times.

It is said that Edward Lange, whom Judge Benedict sentenced to one year's imprisonment and $500 fine some time ago, for appropriating to his own use several mail bags, has begun suit against the Judge for the recovery of $25,000 damages. The matter stands thus between them. According to Assistant United States District-Attorney Purdy, Mr. Lange was tried and convicted on thirteen counts by a jury in Judge Benedict's Court, and the latter sentenced him to pay $500 fine and to imprisonment for one year. The statute prescribes that any person found guilty of the charges which were made against Edward Lange shall suffer fine or imprisonment. As will be observed, the Judge sentenced the prisoner to both, and three months of the latter was endured by him when he was brought before Judge Benedict again on a writ of habeas corpus. The Judge amended his sentence by ordering the fine to be remitted; but Mr. Lange had just taken the precaution to pay it, so that he actually was imprisoned and fined. His counsel, it is asserted, appealed to the United States Supreme Court, by which Judge Benedict's sentence was set aside. Now, therefore, Mr. Lange has decided to institute proceedings against Judge Benedict for damages, based, it is thought, upon the assumed violation of the statute, which prescribed only one of two penalties for the prisoner's offense. Judge Benedict has not yet received any papers in the suit, although he does not doubt the probability that one will be brought.

Cremation.

From the London Jewish Chronicle.

At a meeting of the council representing the Jewish congregations of Berlin, a motion was brought forward to the effect that immediate steps should be taken to make arrangements for the leichenverbrennung (burning of bodies) in one of the Jewish cemeteries in the city. The motion was adopted by a large majority. Some of our German contemporaries fall into an error in supposing cremation to be opposed to Jewish doctrines. Among our Sephardic brethren of Gibraltar and North Africa the burial of bodies in quicklime (a rapid mode of cremation) is a common practice. Such a mode of sepulture has been preformed more than once, and even recently, at the Spanish and Portuguese cemetery at Mile End; and no one can doubt the conservative orthodoxy of our coreligionists of the Mediterranean shores. Indeed, cremation of the dead is not unknown among the German Jews of London.

DEATHS.

IRVIN—On the 7th, at 8:00 p. m., Frank Allison, son of W. J. and Isabella E. Irvin, aged 20 months.
Notice of the funeral in Saturday's paper.

HORTON—At her residence, No. 37 Lake avenue, the evening of May 6, Mrs. Sarah C., wife of John W. Horton.
Funeral Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.
New York City and Yonkers papers please copy.

FERGUSON—At 3 o'clock, on the evening of 6th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, Leah L., wife of W. G. Ferguson, aged 27.
The funeral will take place from the residence, [illegible] Indiana avenue, at 1 p. m., Friday. All friends of the family are invited.

REAL ESTATE.

400 LOTS
AT IRVING PARK,

Which is 1½ miles northwest of the city limits, on the Janesville Division of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R.
It is just six miles from the Chicago Court-House. Fare, 7 cents; 20 minutes' ride. Artesian well water pipes laid to these lots. The Belt Railroad strikes the north line, and the Northern Pacific Air Line will run through this subdivision. Ground high and dry, and 100 first-class houses within five blocks. Church, store, etc.
100 of these Lots are offered for the next 20 days, at $300 each.

$25 CASH,

And $25 every four months, with interest at 8 per cent.
Abstract furnished every purchaser free of charge.
Lots on Milwaukee-av., corner California-av., at [illegible] per foot, which is $10 per foot less than the price of adjoining lots.
A new brick school-house and 50 houses are being built within one block of the above lands.
WM. H. CONDON,
120 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

HOTEL.

Continental Hotel,
479, 481 & 483 State-st.,
Cor. Eldridge-court, CHICAGO.
BENJ. N. ANDERSON..............Proprietor.
The best $2 per day House in Chicago.

SOCIETY MEETING.

NOTICE
To Members of the Chicago Christian Union.
A meeting of the members of the Chicago Christian Union will be held in the rooms of the Union on Friday evening, May 8, to take action upon the proposed amendment to Article 1 of the Constitution, changing the name of the Society from the "Chicago Christian Union" to the "Chicago Athenæum," the proposed change having been recommended by the Board of Government.
O. C. GIBBS, Sec'y pro tem.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
108 EAST MADISON-ST.
The only strictly Commission Auction House in Chicago.

AUCTION SALE
On Saturday, May 9
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,
AT BUTTERS' AUCTION ROOM,
108 East Madison-st.,
100 LOTS AT IRVING PARK
Fronting on Irving Park and Montrose Boulevards, [illegible] blocks from depot and 150 first-class houses. Fare, 7 cents; 20 minutes' ride, artesian-well water laid in front to these lots, ground high and dry, title warranted perfect; printed abstract free to every purchaser. Terms, $25 cash, and $25 within 20 days after sale; balance in 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent. Lots in Irving Park that sold at 50 cents a foot in 1869 now sell from $30 to $40 a foot. What suburb can show such figures as these? Free tickets to Irving Park and return; plats and time-tables given to any one by calling upon WILLIAM H. CONDON, 120 LaSalle-st., corner Madison, Room 23.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Saturday Sale
HOUSEHOLD GOODS, OFFICE FURNITURE, new and second-hand Carpets, Piano-Fortes, etc.
A VAST COLLECTION HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.
Saturday morning, May 9, at 9 o'clock, at Butters' salesrooms, 108 East Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

5 Open and Top Buggies, 2 Top Phaetons.
All first-class work, warranted. Pair bay horses, wagon and harness. Indian pony, saddle, and bridle.
A FAMILY PET.
SATURDAY, May 9, at 10 o'clock, rear of Butters' salesrooms, 108 East Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN
BOOKS
(New and Second-hand), TUESDAY Morning, May [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock, at our sales-room, 108 East Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CROCKERY,
Glass, and Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Carpeting, Oil Cloth, Etc.,
WEDNESDAY, May 13, at half-past 9 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 108 East Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
Regular Friday's Sale,
AT OUR STORE,
FRIDAY MORNING, May 8, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
An immense stock of New and Second-hand
FURNITURE.
Parlor Suits, Bedroom Sets, Chamber Furniture, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Marble-top Tables, Extension Tables, Washstands, New and Second-hand Carpets, Crockery, Table Cutlery, Platedware. Also a general stock of Merchandise.
TO BUILDERS.—A large Hoisting Derrick, all complete, will be sold at 2 o'clock.
ALSO, A GOOD
Horse, Shifting Top Buggy, and Harness,
Will be sold at 2 o'clock.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
AT AUCTION
On SATURDAY, May 9, at 9 o'clock.
Elegant Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Book-Cases, Sideboards, Marble and Wood Top Tables, Lounges, Rockers, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Extension Tables, Parlor and Office Desks, Walnut and Plated Frame Show Cases, Baby Carriages, Carpets, Stoves, Mirrors, 15 crates Fine English W. G. Crockery.
At 11 o'clock—Buggies and Harnesses; one Hallet & Davis Piano, cost $700; one Melodeon.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
OF
11 Open and Top Buggies,
ON SATURDAY, May 9, at 11 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By LEONARD & CO.,
Auctioneers, 48 and 50 Bromfield-st., Boston.
ANCIENT AND MODERN
PAINTINGS!
Wednesday, May 13, at 11 o'clock.
At Rooms No. 6 and 8, No. 23 School-st., Boston.
A collection of Ancient and Modern Paintings, including the fine original picture by Paul Veronese, the "Marriage in Cana," "La Pieta, or Dead Christ," by Correggio; Holy Family, by Titian; others by Brill, Borghese, [illegible], Maratti, and others of the Old Masters. Of the Modern, Redd of Rome, Broom of London, Leickhart and [illegible] of Antwerp, Charles Leslie, Vivian, and others.
The collection will be on exhibition from Monday, April 27, till sale. Catalogues now ready.

By N. P. HARRISON.
On Saturday, May 9, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
Another Large Stock of Elegant
Furniture & Carpets
At Auction, at 204 and 206 East Madison-st. A general clearing-out sale, and housekeepers must not fail to attend, as the greatest bargains of the season will be offered. We must have room, and shall sell the goods.
N. P. HARRISON, Auctioneer,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 41 and 43 South Canal-st.
FURNITURE.
SATURDAY, May 9, 9:30 a. m., we shall sell 25 fine marble-top chamber sets, parlor sets, and furniture of all kinds, including hair mattresses, bedding, cooking ranges, China crockery and plated ware, mirrors, [illegible] marble-top dressing case and centre tables; also a lot of Brussels and woolen carpets, and at 2 o'clock a top buggy, counters, etc.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers,
41 and 43 South Canal-st.

RECEIVER'S SALE.
I will sell, at Public Auction, at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Canal-sts., on the 19th day of May, commencing at 10 a. m., the following property:
Eight heavy team horses, three sets harness, three lumber wagons, three trucks, one express wagon, a large lot of sash, doors, and blinds, [illegible] feet of well-seasoned clear 1¼-inch lumber; 20,000 feet of well-seasoned clear 2-inch lumber; Also a quantity of hardwood lumber.
R. H. [illegible], Receiver.